
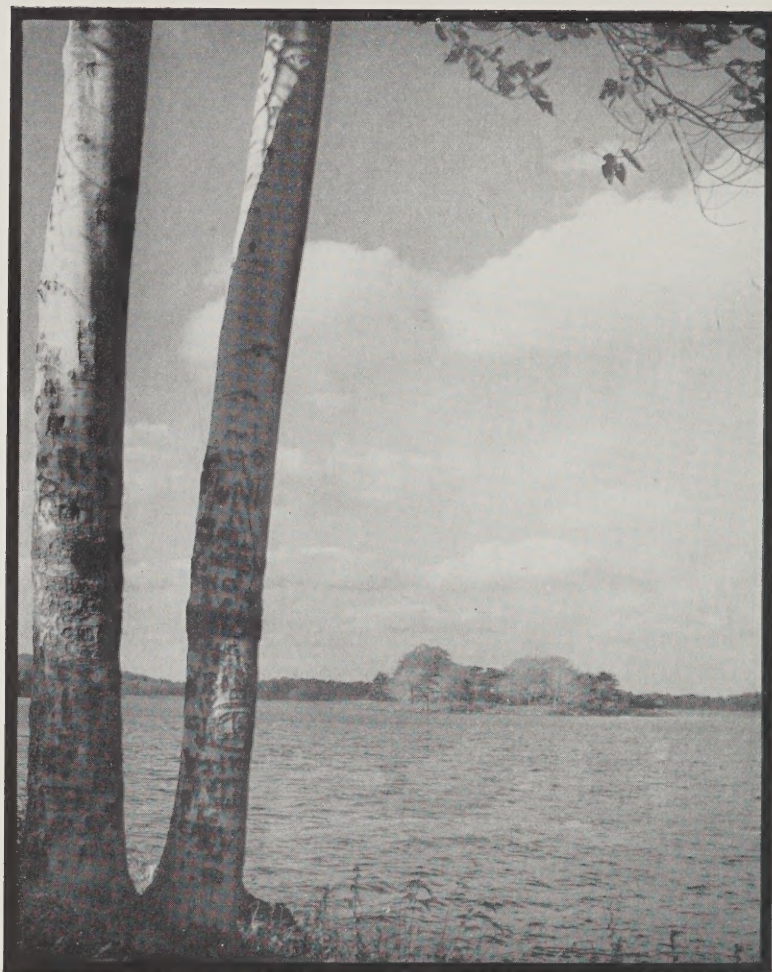

STONEHAM

The Friendly Town

LEMUEL W. STANDISH



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Spot Pond.

L. Whitney Standish.

STONEHAM

MASSACHUSETTS

The Friendly Town

A TRIBUTE OF APPRECIATION

By LEMUEL W. STANDISH



*"The friends thou hast
And their adoption tried
Grapple them to thy soul
With bands of steel."*—HAMLET



MCMXXXVII

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*The writer wishes to express his sincere
thanks and appreciation to all who have
made possible the publication of this book.*

"THE FRIENDLY TOWN"

THE ABOVE CAPTION gives expression to an underlying desire long dominant in the mind of the writer. He owes a debt of gratitude to countless friends among the good people of Stoneham. Also he desires, herewith, through this expression as well as possible to acknowledge this debt, a real desire.

Friends and neighbors sound synonymous in general usage. The "friends thou hast" may be widely inclusive, but to the most of us the designation "Neighbor" refers to the family just beyond the back yard fence.

There is something intriguing in the word "Neighbor." It has the friendly appeal.

One of the penalties of advancing years is the loss of remembrance of personal names. To meet friends and neighbors and be able to hail them as "Jim, John or Jack" is a chief asset in friendly fellowship. The loss of memory is one of the regrettable penalties of advancing years.

The writer's method of relief from embarrassment is to adopt the greeting "Hello, Neighbor." Nine times out of ten it gets across to the satisfaction of greeter and greetee.

For over fourteen years, it has been the privilege of the writer to serve his town in various capacities—as a member of the Town's Finance Committee, for two years as Selectman, and finally as its Representative in the Great and General Court for ten years successively.

He has served the Town and State gladly and appreciatively. His chief desire at this time is to express, to the best of his ability, his thankful appreciation to the good people of Stoneham who have conferred upon him this distinction.

L. W. S.

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WHITNEY, RHODA B., 1 Harrison Street, Boston Post Office.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE B., 72 Marble Street, Armory Janitor.

WILLIAMS, HARRY A., 2 Peabody Road, Assessors' Office.

WOODLEY, ALVA W., 1159 Franklin Street, Economy Store.

WYMAN, WILLIAM F., 2 Steel Street, Manager Edison Shop.

WHY STONEHAM "THE FRIENDLY TOWN"?

STONEHAM, WITH ITS population of over ten thousand residents today is a typical New England community. Since its incorporation over 211 years ago, it has always stood four-square for the basic principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty.

The fraternal spirit is dominant in all, regardless of sex or religion. Its charity is abundant as exemplified by its Home for the Aged and its always quick response to whatever call for relief may arise. As a patriotic town its record is unique as will be shown in a succeeding chapter.

Stoneham has few comparatively rich men so far as dollars and cents are the measure of wealth. Also it has few extremely poor. It is in no wise a "High Hat" town. Class distinctions are lacking in friendly contact or neighborly regard.

On the moral side it has no saloons and grants no licenses for debauchery.

Stoneham's settlers were pioneers who came into what was then a wilderness, and who, by economy, frugality and determination hewed for themselves homes, cultivated the land and were deeply imbued with the spirit of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock and the Puritans of Salem and Boston. They loved the homes of their adoption, its picturesque landscapes, its rugged hills, its fertile fields, Spot Pond and its always intriguing locations.

Set off from Charlestown as a town in 1725 two of the initial requirements, as laid down in the Act of Incorporation reads as follows:

"That the inhabitants of the said Town of Stoneham do within the space of two years from the publication of this

Act erect and furnish a suitable House of Public Worship of God and as soon as may be procure and settle a learned and orthodox minister of good conversation and make provision for his comfortable and honorable support; and likewise provide a school master to instruct the youth in writing and reading."

Embodied, therefore, in foundation principles of Stoneham and which are amply recognized today, are religion and education. In these foundation principles are found the germ and spirit of "The Friendly Town." These influences are today dominant and generally recognized as the basis for right living, future happiness, and prosperity.

STONEHAM AS A RESIDENTIAL TOWN

STONEHAM IS IN the Boston Metropolitan District, a short eight miles from the State House with its gilded dome, intimately near to the wonderfully interesting associations of past and present history, compelling for consideration: Harvard University, Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall, the Old South Church, the Old State House, Boston Common, and countless other places of resort at once intriguing and irresistible.

Riding out from Boston to the north, the Bunker Hill monument to the right, over the reconstructed Wellington Bridge, across the Mystic via Somerville, Malden and Medford, over an excellent highway, we enter the Middlesex Fellsway Reservation, a scene of natural beauty.

With Spot Pond to the right and Bear Hill to the left we enter Main Street with the spires of Stoneham churches pointing toward heaven, we pass commercial and industrial establishments and well-kept homes and grounds indicative of comfort, thrift and community prosperity.

Stoneham Square is the center of a thriving town. Well-built highways point the way to adjoining communities. To the east is Melrose City, three miles distant, to the west is the City of Woburn, to the northeast the Town of Wakefield, and directly away to the north the Town of Reading and continuing on to Andover, Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill.

To the historically minded, it is interesting to note that it is only a half hour's ride to Lexington and Concord with their scenes of historic lure at Lexington Green and the bridge at Concord where was fired the "shot heard 'round the world."

Another half hour's ride leads one through Saugus, Lynn, and Nahant with the stimulating air of ocean breezes; thence to Revere Beach to the south, and to the north along the North Shore Drive, one of the most beautiful rides in the country.

Stoneham residents have all the advantages appertaining to the City of Boston in material requirements. From the same source comes an adequate supply of water of absolute purity, conducive to health and good living, a well-nigh perfect sewerage system, electric lighting and power from the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. The Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company furnishes excellent service for all heating purposes, and the rates for telephone service furnished by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are commensurate with those of Boston.

Stoneham's town service adequately cares for weekly collection and disposal of ashes and garbage without extra charge or expense.

Stoneham's Fire Department and Police Service are handsomely housed in one of the community's most impressive public buildings, architecturally impressive and notable. The Fire Department is completely equipped with the most modern and efficient apparatus and affords instant service and relief. The Police Service is manned by a corps of brave, painstaking officials always alert by day and night.

Stoneham's schools are of high quality and rank with those of the best, and will receive ample consideration in a succeeding chapter of this booklet.

Stoneham's tax rate is comparatively low to those around us with a valuation moderate and equitable to all. Stoneham's financial status is sound, its administration is conservative and democratic. Its annual budget is established by popular vote by the old Town Meeting authority.

Its financial proposals are intelligently scanned and recommended by a representative Finance Committee reporting directly to the annual Town Meetings which are always largely attended and all articles in the warrant, both financial and projectory, are intelligently and carefully considered and adopted only by majority vote.

Stoneham's Public Library is adequately large, excellently equipped, beautifully housed and popularly patronized. There is an interesting story here that will later be revealed.

In an industrial way Stoneham was known for years as a Boot and Shoe Town. Today it still continues to furnish employment to many in the production of high grade shoes.

One of the most important of its industrial establishments is the nationally known E. L. Patch Chemical Company, makers of the highest grade pharmaceutical products. Established a generation ago by its founder, it is an institution in which the Town takes pride and which the writer intends to consider more fully later.

Stoneham's financial institutions are substantial and eminently sound. The oldest of these is the Stoneham Five Cents Savings Bank. Established over four decades ago, always locally managed and operated, its sponsors' pride is its record of never failing to declare a dividend in the eighty years since it was incorporated. The Stoneham Trust Company is locally owned and operated, governmentally insured and affords adequate banking facilities along sound financial lines. The Stoneham Co-operative Bank in its field of co-operative savings and thrift affords excellent opportunity in home building and conservative helpfulness in personal security and community advancement.

One of the most interesting and commendable institutions of Stoneham is the New England Sanitarium, located on the easterly shore of Spot Pond, commandingly beautiful for

view and particularly attractive for outlook. A hospital par excellence, second to none in its beneficial operation, its record of helpful achievement for the ill and distressed, this institution deserves and will receive more consideration later.

The Stoneham Home for Aged People, well and comfortably housed in the immediate center of the Town but a few steps out of Stoneham Square, is intelligently directed. It is an institution in which its aged beneficiaries are blessed with comfortable care and adequate assistance for declining years. Its officials are already preparing a substantial addition with rooms for care, this being made possible by the terms of a generous bequest by one of its deceased friends and benefactors. We shall devote a later chapter to this home.

The tendency of the Town of Stoneham in the past decade is to become a residential town. Situated as it is so near to the urban center of Boston, Cambridge, Malden, Medford, Everett, and Revere, the home sites of which are today well-nigh high peak in growth and adaptability for comfortable expansion, brings most forcibly the picturesque location of Stoneham into consideration. Situated just beyond the alluring prospects of the Fellsway, Stoneham affords unusual opportunities for developments and attraction for residential growth in its appeal for location.

With these advantages Stoneham makes claim for consideration on the part of intelligent home seekers. Stoneham stands ready with helpful, welcoming hands outstretched to desirable applicants for location in "Stoneham, the Friendly Town."

EARLY HISTORIC STONEHAM

THE WRITER IS greatly indebted to the late Judge William E. Stevens for the privilege of having in his possession a copy of a History of Stoneham written by him and published in 1891, forty-five years ago, and from which the writer has taken the liberty of quoting and assembling interesting items and descriptions in abbreviated form which seem to him to add materially to the interest of this chapter above named.

We quote from the opening chapter of his book the following: "During the year 1620 if a white man could have stood upon the summit of Bear Hill a grand and lovely view would have been stretched out before him. Turning his face to the east he would have beheld the rays of the sun gleaming along the waves of the Atlantic. With his back to the ocean the murky lines of Wachusett and Mount Monadnock would have traced the forms of the western horizon. Three or four miles to the south, upon the shores of the Mystic, he would have seen the late habitation of Nanepashemet, Chief of the Pawtuckets. Beyond the Charles was Shawmut and the dominion of the Massachusetts. At his feet he might have noticed an Agawome or a Naamkeep paddling his canoe over the picturesque waters of Spot Pond. On the plains to the north he might perchance have detected fields of indian corn breaking the sweep of continuous forest, and discovered here and there smoke rising over the fields and above the wigwams, but he could have discovered no trace of civilized habitation."

The history of all the past was buried in oblivion and for ages these hills and valleys had been peopled by a race so primitive and barbarous that they have left behind them

hardly a trace of their existence. Sometimes the rudest kind of a stone implement is found, and just beyond the eastern limits of the Town, in Melrose, extensive heaps of arrow chips constitute about the only memorial in the immediate neighborhood left behind them by the warlike aborigines.

The first settlers seem to have been attracted to the north-east part of the Town, probably on account of its nearness to Reading (now Wakefield). It was many miles to the meeting house in Charlestown and but a short distance to the meeting house in Reading, and then our ancestors in this section of the Town could derive all of the advantages and protection to be obtained from the neighborhood of an established community. In case of an Indian raid they could flee to the block house in their neighborhood. There was no organized movement and general settlement as in most of the settled towns.

The axe of the solitary pioneer first rang out and broke the stillness of a hundred centuries. Little clearings were made here and there and first farms were started. The first settlers were hardy men with an education insufficient in some cases even to write their own names. The foundations of Stoneham were laid, not by men of culture and wealth, but by the brawn and courage of laborious yeomen.

It is impossible to state with absolute certainty the name of the earliest inhabitant or the exact year of his settlement, but in March, 1678, the inhabitants were John Gerry, John Gould, Senior, John Gould, Junior, William Rogers, Thomas Cutler and Matthew Smith. These were the fathers of the town. But little is known of them. The monuments which survived them were the fields they cleared, the walls they built, and the families they reared.

Thomas Gery, probably of Irish ancestry, was born about 1638, and is supposed for a time to have lived in Reading

where he owned land. In 1638 or 1639 he moved to Charlestown End, as Stoneham was then known. He made a clearing and built a house or cabin just beyond the northerly slope of Farm Hill, on or near the present High Street, and had his home there during King Philip's War.

Of the colony of 1638, the oldest inhabitant was John Gould, Senior, and probably he was the first pioneer in 1668. His farm was in the extreme northeastern section of the town, most of it being in what is now Wakefield and including the land of his son, John.

Adjoining the land of John Gould, Jr., and westerly therefrom, the clearing of Thomas Cutler would next have appeared. About one-third or one-half mile southwesterly from the home of John Gould, Jr., lived William Rogers, who owned the farm lately owned by Captain Buck.

The last of the first inhabitants, whose shades we invoke, is Matthew Smith. In 1678 Matthew resided here and ten years later Matthew Smith and Matthew Smith, Junior, were residents. The house in which he lived stood on the north side of North Street. This concludes the list of the first settlers. The history of the Town during these years is little more than the bare mention of the people who lived here and the location of their farms.

Measured by the progress and attainments of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries their lives must have been barren indeed. The tomahawks and war-whoops of the red men at times varied the monotony of their existence, but the great and vital question, which more than any other seemed to have absorbed the attention of our ancestors, was religion.

Prior to the latter part of the seventeenth century the population increased very slowly. The settlers had generally located in the northeasterly part of the town.

When Stoneham was incorporated the usual order from the Court was addressed to John Vinton as the principal inhabitant, directing him to issue a warrant for the first town meeting. He advanced more money and probably did more than any other man to obtain the Act of Incorporation for the Town.

John Vinton was one of the first Board of Selectmen and served in that important position for nine years, 1736 to 1745. He was commonly called upon to preside at town meetings as Moderator.

Living conditions of these early settler days have been found in records of estate settlements which were the text of wills and settlements. In an examination of these lists it will be observed that there were no carriages, no crockery or glassware, or hardly any furniture except bedsteads, chairs, and boxes. The only fire was that of the fire-place. Carpets or rugs had not yet come into use. No curtains were required to shield the inmates from the curiosity of the passersby. There were no watches or clocks to indicate the time. No metals more precious than iron, brass or pewter and tin filled their cupboards or covered their tables. Potatoes had not come into general use. The simple articles of food were Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, and pork, with mutton and beef at intervals, and doubtless veal and lamb now and then. Coffee and tea were luxuries of the future and probably sugar was little in use. Flour as we have it was unknown. Garden vegetables were cultivated to no great extent. Milk and cheese and butter they possessed at an early day in abundance. Wild game was plenty. The cloth was for the most part home-spun. To a very large degree their purchases were exchanges, grain taking the place of money as a medium of exchange. It is safe to assume that during the first years of the settlement, wagons were used.

In 1725 the population of Charlestown End had been gradually increasing until the number of male inhabitants who were taxed was sixty-five. The time had come when they had outgrown the dependence of a distant settlement and aspired to become a separate town. So this year Captain Benjamin Geary and fifty-three others petitioned to be set off, and the General Court, in December, 1725, passed the following act:

"Whereas the northern part of Charlestown within the County of Middlesex is completely filled with inhabitants who labor under great difficulties by their remoteness from the place of worship and have thereupon made their application to the said Town of Charlestown and have likewise addressed the Court that they may be set off a distinct and separate town and be vested with all the powers and privileges of a Town, and that the inhabitants of Charlestown by their agents have consented to their being set off accordingly and a committee of the court having viewed the northerly part of the said Town of Charlestown and reported in favor of the petitioners, Be it hereby enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the northerly part of the said part of the Town of Charlestown, that is to say all the land on the east side of Woburn, the south side of Reading, and the west side of Malden and the north side of the Fifth Range of the first Division of Charlestown Wood Lots be and hereby is set off and constituted a separate Township by the name of Stoneham."

The first Town Meeting was held on December 24, 1725. Timothy Baldwin was chosen Moderator and Daniel Gould, Jr., Town Clerk. The Selectmen the first year were Captain Benjamin Geary, Captain John Vinton, Mr. Peter Hay, Jr., Mr. Timothy Baldwin, Sr., and Lieutenant Timothy Wright.

The first business of importance was the election of a committee to provide preaching and to take preliminary steps for the erection of a Meeting House which was raised the next year. It was located in the easterly part of the Town, a few feet from the residence of Charles Buck, and was a plain building thirty-six by forty feet, with galleries on three sides and posts twenty feet high. It could make no pretensions to architectural beauty, at first destitute of paint and for years its bare walls looked down upon a congregation who did not enjoy the luxury of pews.

Our ancestors were men of strong religious convictions, and in the main were severe and exemplary in their morals, but in some respects were more convivial than their descendants. On the day when the inhabitants assembled to raise the frame of the meeting house, it must have been an occasion of great hilarity and festivity. Refreshments were served, and it requires no flight of imagination to suppose that the pious enthusiasm of the earnest workers as they erected the great posts, lifted the great and heavy beams may have been somewhat stimulated by liberal potations, for besides a quantity of cider they consumed five gallons of rum.

For many years there were no pews; the people standing or sitting on the benches.

The first Town Meeting was held in the school house, and those people only were allowed to vote who were free holders having an estate of freehold of lands within the province with income of forty shillings per annum, or other estate to the value of forty pounds sterling.

About ten or twelve years after the completion of the meeting house, a vote was passed that family pews might be built which would be allotted to such men as appeared to be the highest in rate or right, among the men most considered were the Hays, the Goulds, and the Greens.

At this time there were about fifty houses in town, but not the remotest semblance of a village. Almost every man was a farmer. Stoneham in those days was inferior to most of its neighbors in territory, population, and wealth. We may suppose its population to have been between two hundred and two hundred and fifty. A large portion of its territory was forest. There were but three or four highways, none of them straight, but crooked country roads. In explanation of circulation of the old road Farm Hill as it existed eighty-five years ago, it used to be said it was laid out by a drunken man.

John Vinton, Esq., was sent a Representative to the General Court in 1734, the only instance prior to the nineteenth century that the town was represented, except in 1774 when Joseph Bryant and Daniel Sprague were elected to the Provincial Congress.

It requires but little imagination to go back two hundred years to recall the life of our early ancestors, to look in upon them as they lived in their first rude cabins made of logs and behold the fields they cleared amidst forests, and the corn and grain just starting up between blackened stumps.

In these days the streams were dammed by beavers, the sheep were a prey to wolves, the bears roved through the woods, and now and then the hunter brought down a deer. During these years our ancestors lived a life the habits of which were simple. It was a contest with a rigorous climate and a barren soil for the bare necessities of existence, but it produced a strong and rugged character. They may have been rough and uncouth and uneducated, but they possessed the best traits of English yeomanry.

They laid down firm and unyielding the foundation principles of a real democracy upon which their descendants went forth well armed in character and purpose to achieve the establishment of this Union with liberty and justice for all.

PATRIOTIC STONEHAM

THE WRITER OF this publication confesses a deep regret that the limitations of this modest booklet prevent an adequate story of the actualities of the Town in military doings from the very earliest days since its settlement to the present time. It is a most interesting and unusual theme, embodying as it does a constant stand for right thinking and loyal action throughout the town's existence along the lines of patriotic purpose.

From the earliest days of the first pioneers in response to the calls for duty in King Phillip's War against the French and Indians, to the Revolutionary days of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, the War of 1812, the years of the Rebellion of 1861-1865, the Spanish-American War of 1898 up to and inclusive of the now recent World War of 1916-1918, Stoneham has a most unique record. Her men were of the first to volunteer and take their place in quick action. They were early for immediate service. Their response was to the call to defend the right and the upholding of liberty and justice for all.

This is a large claim. It well may be reviewed here for the record established affords ample ground for pride and satisfaction by present residents of Stoneham, "The Friendly Town."

King Phillip's War. As early as 1675, fifty years prior to the incorporation of the Town of Stoneham, we find that John Gould and Thomas Gery along with about twenty others were troopers in Captain Hutchinson's Company who served through King Phillip's War. The Indian wars and the pursuit of wild beasts had made them familiar with the use of firearms and they had become gallant soldiers. The



Soldiers' Monument.

L. Whitney Standish.

province furnished its quota for the Indian War and raised money for its support.

French and Indian War. During the first fifty years of the Town's history she had been called upon to furnish her quota to the French and Indian War. Thomas Gould and Titus Potamia in 1746 were stationed at Fort Richmond on the Kennebec and other Stoneham soldiers saw service at Fort William Henry, Lake George and along Lake Champlain in the Campaign of 1767-68, and their stories furnished thrilling chapters in tales of Indian warfare. From time to time as expeditions were dispatched against the French in Canada, volunteers were called for and soldiers were impressed. Many Stoneham boys, as they returned from Louis-berg, Fort William Henry, and Crown Point, were made welcome guests as they recounted exciting stories.

Lexington and Concord. War which fell like a thunder-bolt upon the Colonists came as a blessing in disguise, for it prepared them for greater conflict so soon to break in the future. Greater events were casting their shadows before. Three millions of people were girding themselves for a struggle with the mightiest power on the face of the globe. The Stamp Act, the Tea Tax, the Boston Port Bill, the Military and Restricting Acts had aroused and incensed the Colonies. The people were alarmed as their liberties were being threatened. Military stores were being collected, companies of Minute-Men were being raised, and the genius of John Adams and his compatriots were organizing revolt.

Stoneham in the meantime had not been idle. There were held war meetings. Meetings after meetings were called to consider the questions which were agitating the country. The population was small, but a common enthusiasm possessed the hearts of the whole community, and a company of Minute-Men was organized.

On the morning of the eventful 19th day of April alarm was given, and the Stoneham Company marched to Lexington, reaching there in time to intercept and pursue the British on their retreat from Concord. Before reaching Lexington, it is said the Company separated and scattered themselves about in small groups.

Ebenezer Buckman, Timothy Matthews and James Willy were together. A bullet passed close to the head of Buckman and through the hats of Willy and Matthews. Another member of the Company was Josiah Richardson, of whom Mr. Dean in his history says, "Asahel Porter on the morning of the 19th of April was desired by a neighbor, Josiah Richardson, to proceed with him toward Lexington about three A. M. On their way they met a detachment of British soldiers and while he was getting over a stone wall in retreat, he was fired upon and received his death wound. His bones now lie in Lexington with the seven who fell that morning while defending their rights as freemen." The British on their retreat to Boston were besieged by the Provincial troops. The record shows fifty-nine men from Stoneham who were in that memorable first conflict at Lexington and Concord.

The first shot over, the war fairly commenced, and the history of Stoneham remains unquestionably that its Minute-Men were of the first insurgents in the initial encounter at Lexington and Concord where was fired "the shot heard 'round the world."

Bunker Hill. This memorable and outstanding historical event, really the first pitched battle between the organized troops of the Colonials hastily entrenched on the slopes of Bunker Hill in Charlestown, just across the river from Boston, and the pick of the best of the seasoned regulars of the British, marked a real test of the courage and determination of the embattled farmers to stand face to face and hold

their ground in successive attempts to dislocate them and drive them from their chosen ground.

Ordered not to fire "until they saw the whites of their eyes," time after time they drove the Red Coats back down the Hill, while behind the defenders they saw the flames destroying their homes. Continuing firing until their ammunition was exhausted, they slowly retreated and left behind them the battle field cumbered with bodies of their enemy dead. It was really a Colonial victory. It demonstrated the courage and determination of these raw recruits to fight to the bitter end for life, liberty, and happiness.

General George Washington on his way to take command of the Continental army, hearing the tidings of the first battle, asked the all important question, "Did the Colonials stand their ground or falter in the face of the British foe?" The answer, "They did," was an important inspiration that later caused the evacuation of Boston and the final emancipation from British domination.

In that battle Stoneham volunteers were largely represented. Darius Stevens of Stoneham was killed at Bunker Hill. Tradition says that he was shot and wounded so that he could not stand, but kept on firing at the British until he died only a few feet from where Warren fell.

Of the residents of the sparsely settled town of Stoneham ninety-eight were in service in the Revolutionary War.

The War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. Seventy years have passed since the close of the War of the Rebellion; only a few aged veterans, 85 to 95 years old, remain with us today. It was only a few weeks ago that one of the last of those of Stoneham passed away. Byron R. Houghton, 93 years old, was given military honors at his funeral, well deserved, for he was a brave soldier and a great philanthropist, beloved by all.

The opening events of 1861 proved stirring days for Stoneham and all who love the old town are proud to dwell upon her record. No town was more patriotic, none more prompt in hurrying to the front, or in furnishing more men in proportion to her population. Stoneham's company of Minute-Men having been engaged in the first battle of the Revolution, it was a remarkable coincidence that Captain John H. Dike's company from the same town, on the same day of the same month, should have participated in the first skirmish of the Rebellion. At Lexington, she was in the vanguard of the army which founded the Republic. At Baltimore and Washington she led the hosts that saved the Union. The conduct of Captain Dike and his men in a great emergency deserves more than passing notice. The part that they acted in the march through Baltimore had made the name of the Stoneham company historic. The Stoneham Light Infantry had been the military organization of the town for many years and was Company C of the Seventh Regiment. The first proclamation had been issued by President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers. On Tuesday, April 16th, Captain Dike goes to Boston, presents himself at the State House, and begs the privilege of calling out the company in obedience to the President's call. On his return home, the men are notified to meet in the armory in the East school house, where they assemble at 8:00 P. M. and unanimously vote that they are ready to start at a moment's notice. The night was dark and stormy, and Wednesday morning broke with a cold and hazy atmosphere, but the town was alive with excitement. Men were hurrying to and fro, and preparations were being made for immediate departure. Those who witnessed the Company's departure on the morning of the 17th of April can never forget it. The Company met at the Town Hall, where

prayers were offered, and a little before ten, in military array they reached Central Square.

The people were assembled in great multitude, wild with patriotic enthusiasm. It was an occasion such as Stoneham had never witnessed. The Company departed from the Square amid the ringing of bells, waving of handkerchiefs and tumultuous cheers. After reaching Boston, they marched to the State House where they received overcoats and military equipment. A. V. Lynde presented to each one of the commissioned officers a revolver. The Company was assigned to the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Jones, and the same afternoon they were enroute to Washington.

In the march through Baltimore the Regiment was assailed by a mob of riotous Southern Sympathizers, who fired upon them, filled the air with flying stones and rocks, and spat upon them. In this assault several Stoneham men were wounded, among them being Captain Dike. It was reported that James Keen, A. Robins and H. Danforth were killed, thus establishing another record of Stoneham men having been among the first to lay down their lives in historic wars of the nation.

Arrived in Washington they marched to the White House where they passed in review before President Lincoln, General Winfield Scott, William H. Seward and Simeon Cameron. The Stoneham Company was thus placed on record as having been among the first to reach Washington in response to the initial call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand volunteers to defend the Capital.

Stoneham men were, for four long years, recorded as participants in many of the great battles of the Rebellion. As the historian studies the events of these years of war and grasps the motives and purposes and describes the springs of action which brought ultimate success and complete

victory, he needs scarce go beyond the annals of a New England town and no better representatives of the class exist than those of Stoneham.

Between four and five hundred soldiers from the town served in the war, although it was credited with more than five hundred enlistments from the fact that many enlisted more than once. Twenty-nine Stoneham men died in the service during the war.

A Brief History of Co. H, 6th Inf., M. V. M., in the War with Spain.—Written by Colonel Warren E. Sweetser.

Conditions in the Island of Cuba, then a Spanish Colony, had been growing worse and worse during the year 1897 and the early part of 1898, causing much friction between the United States and Spain, and many events, not the least of which was the blowing up, in Havana Harbor, of the battleship *Maine*, finally culminated in a Declaration of War by the United States.

On April 23rd, 1898, President William McKinley issued his first call for volunteers, 125,000 men being asked for.

At that time the only armed force in the United States outside of the Regular Army (of only about 28,000 men), Navy and Marine Corps was the State Militia in the various States, and in most States this was a force on paper only. Massachusetts was one of the few States which had a Militia drilled, armed and equipped fairly well, and to a reasonable degree ready for action.

As the Militia was not a part of the Army, it became necessary, on the call for volunteers by the President, for the Governor of Massachusetts, Roger Wolcott, to ask the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia to volunteer for service in the United States Army; accordingly the Governor asked the various Regiments to volunteer for two years' service. One hour after the Governor asked for volunteers the Colonel of

the Sixth Regiment, of which Co. H. was a part, had received word from every Company and informed Governor Wolcott that the Sixth, true to the tradition established in 1861, had signified that it was ready for duty. In volunteering for this war the officers and men of Co. H. exhibited the same high ideals and love of Country that inspired the men of Stoneham who so nobly represented the Town in the Revolutionary War, the 1812 War, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion.

One evening early in May the commanding officer of Co. H was called on the telephone from the State House in Boston, and directed to report at the State Camp Ground, Framingham, with his Company on May 6th for necessary examinations and muster in to the service of the United States.

In response to those orders the Company assembled at the Armory on Main Street, Friday morning, May 6th, and amid great enthusiasm, cheered by thousands of the citizens, and escorted by Post 75, G. A. R., and the High School Cadets, with a band furnishing music, paraded through the principal streets to the R. R. Station on Franklin Street and boarded the 8:20 A. M. train, for Boston.

Arriving in Boston the Company was joined by Companies A and L of the same Regiment, marched to the State House, where they were reviewed by Governor Wolcott, then entrained for South Framingham, at which place they went into camp. Here officers and men underwent a rigid physical examination, and the following eleven men were rejected, largely because of defective eyesight: Privates Hodge, Bowser, Ames, Goss, Piggrem, Muller, Murphy, Morse, Irving, Kendall and Merritt. The loss of these men delayed the muster of the Company, but Capt. Sweetser and Lt. Barnstead recruited a sufficient number of men from Stoneham,

Malden and Lowell to replace them, and on Friday, May 13th, at 2:30 P. M., the Company was mustered into the United States service.

During the following week campaign uniforms were issued, recruits fitted out, drills carried on, etc., and on Friday, May 20th, orders having been received to proceed to Camp Alger, Virginia, the Regiment marched to South Framingham cheered by friends from all parts of the State, who lined the streets leading to the railway station. The train left South Framingham about 8:00 P. M. and was met at Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield and other stations by enthusiastic gatherings of citizens, all eager to bid God-speed to their citizen soldiers.

After a night and part of the next day on the train the Regiment arrived at Baltimore, Maryland, the city in which a mob had greeted the 6th Mass. Regiment in the Civil War, in 1861, and where the first men to lose their lives in that War had been killed. The citizens of Baltimore had sent an invitation to the Regiment to parade through the City, which invitation had been accepted. Arriving at that city about 4:30 P. M. on May 21, the Regiment detrained, and marched about four miles through streets lined six or eight deep with cheering citizens. The Mayor welcomed the soldiers in the name of the city, officers and men were given box lunches, bands of music were provided, and in every way the city did its best to wipe out the remembrance of 1861.

After the reception here the Regiment entrained for Dun Loring, Virginia, arriving there Sunday morning, May 22, and from there marched to Camp Alger where the troops went under canvas. Here the Regiment remained until July 4th, during which time orders were received to recruit companies to a strength of three officers and one hundred

and eight men. Recruiting parties were sent to the home towns of the various Companies and with some difficulty recruits were obtained. Taking into consideration the men recruited at Framingham to replace those rejected on the physical examination the Company (like all others in the regiment) had about 60% recruits. These men should have had at least three months intensive training before being sent south, but as Massachusetts had, in all probability, the best troops of any State they had to be sent as soon as possible. While at Camp Alger the days were spent in drill and instruction, the Company participated in a practice march to the Potomac River, with practice battle exercises, etc., and on week-ends men were given an opportunity to visit Washington and other points of interest near. During its stay here the Company was detailed on outpost, and it is probable that while on this duty the water supply was contaminated and an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out which resulted in the death of Private Leon E. Warren, the only man the Company lost during the war, and also caused the death of officers' orderly John Muller. Muller had been a member of the Company, was rejected on account of eyesight, but was so anxious to serve that he went with the Company as orderly to the officers.

On July 5th at 11:00 A. M., orders were received to move to Charleston, S. C., and at 2:00 P. M. the Regiment took up the march to Dun Loring where they entrained, arriving at Charleston at 9:00 P. M. July 6th. On the 8th the Regiment embarked on the S. S. Yale (formerly the liner Paris) which had been taken for a transport. This vessel was, of course, totally unfit for a transport, the only place for the men being on the deck, and cooking facilities were almost entirely lacking for such a number of men, with the result that it was impossible to care for the men properly. The

Yale sailed for Cuba July 9th and arrived off Sibonay July 11, and the troops prepared to debark but Santiago (in the attack on which the Regiment was to participate) surrendered on July 14th and General Miles, in command of the expedition, decided to hold the Regiment on the Yale as yellow fever was prevalent on shore, and he wished to send this Regiment to Porto Rico.

The Yale remained at Sibonay till July 18th when she steamed to Guantanamo, Cuba, where a fleet of warships and transports was assembled for the expedition to Porto Rico. This expedition sailed from Guantanamo on July 21, and arrived off Guanica, Porto Rico early Monday morning, July 25th. The troops landed here with but slight opposition from the Spanish soldiers, they evidently having only a small force with no field pieces.

After one or two minor skirmishes the Spanish troops retired, and July 30th, the Brigade to which the 6th was attached (the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division) started to march across the island to attack the Capital, San Juan. The Regiment reached Yauco that night, the next day marched to Tallaboa, and the following day reached Ponce, one of the largest cities on the island. Here there was a few days delay owing to the receipt of new rifles, etc. On August 9th the march was resumed, the Regiment marching about twelve miles that day, and about five the following day, arriving at the village of Adjuntas on August 11th, and at Utuado on the 13th. Owing to the fact that the Regiment had been held on board the transport for so long a time on the poorest of rations, and the fact that they had landed in a tropical climate in the rainy season, still without proper rations, the men had suffered greatly during the time they had been on the island, with the result that many were then and later ill with various kinds of sickness.

At Utuado word was received that Spain had asked for peace, and, after camping several days in a swampy meadow the Regiment was ordered into buildings in the town, Company H being quartered with Company A of Wakefield in a schoolhouse, which made very good quarters.

Here the Company remained for several weeks, during which time regular drills and instruction in rifle work were carried on, but there was not much improvement in rations. The lack of trained men, of transports, of arms, equipment, and supplies of all kinds showed how utterly unprepared the United States was for war, and had that war been with a first class power the outcome might have been very different.

While at Utuado there was much sickness, and many men of Company H were sent to the hospitals in the town, and later sent home on the various hospital ships.

On October 9th orders were received for Company H together with Companies F, K and L to move to Aricibo the following day, and the Company left Utuado at 7:00 A. M. for a march of twenty-two miles, arriving just outside Aricibo late in the afternoon. The next morning the battalion entered Aricibo, and the Regiment of Spanish soldiers that had been stationed there left by train for San Juan to embark for Spain.

The following day Company H received orders to proceed to the town of Manati, it having been found necessary to have Companies of American troops occupy the larger towns to prevent depredation by the "Black Hand" society, an outlaw organization which at that time infested the outlying towns and villages. A detachment from Company H was sent to the small town of Vega Baja to maintain order in that locality.

Only a few days were spent in Manati and Vega Baja as word had been received that the 6th Regiment had been

ordered home, and on the 18th, having been relieved by the 6th "Immunes" the Company entrained for San Juan, the Capital and largest city of the island, arriving there early on the 19th, boarding the transport "Mississippi" at once. Officers and men were allowed "shore leave" until Friday noon when all were back on board, and the ship sailed for the United States that afternoon.

The "Mississippi", while not built for a transport was far better than the "Yale", and every man had a hammock. The cooking facilities too were much better so that the men could get good food. The weather became much colder, of course, as the vessel steamed north and the men were uncomfortable in their campaign uniforms, but it was not for long as the "Mississippi" docked at Boston early Thursday morning, October 27th, having been met in the harbor by the "Vigilant" with Governor Wolcott on board.

Boston gave the Sixth a wildly enthusiastic welcome, the Regiment marching from the wharf where the transport docked through dense crowds of cheering spectators to the State House where they were reviewed by the Governor.

Company H then proceeded to the North Station and entrained for Stoneham where they were to receive another tremendous ovation. The people of the town had been notified early in the day that the Company would arrive in the afternoon, and it seemed to the returning soldiers that every one in the town and hundreds from the surrounding towns were on hand when the train pulled into the Station on Franklin Street. The Company formed and marched through the streets to the Armory escorted by a band, The G. A. R. Post No. 75, the Provisional Company of the M. V. M., the High School Cadets, and the Fire Department. The crowd was so dense and so enthusiastic that it was difficult for the parade to move, but the Armory was reached

at last, and the men dismissed with orders to report at the Armory November 3rd at which time they signed payrolls, etc., and were furloughed for sixty days.

Officers and men reported at the Armory again January 2nd, were examined physically, muster out rolls were prepared, and preparations were made for their discharge from the service. Previous to their discharge, however, the townspeople arranged a banquet and reception at the Armory which crowded the building to its doors. Judge William B. Stevens delivered the address of welcome home and Capt. Sweetser responded, giving a brief story of the campaign. Col. Edmund Rice was the honored guest of the occasion.

On January 21st the Company entrained for Boston, marched to the South Armory, on Irvington Street, and were mustered out of the United States service at three P.M. after having served something over eight months. On the evening of that day the officers of the Regiment, including Capt. Sweetser, Lt. Barnstead and Lt. Thayer of Company H gave a testimonial banquet to Colonel Edmund Rice at the University Club, Boston. Colonel Rice had taken command of the Regiment in Porto Rico, and had made himself loved and respected by every officer and man.

While the only deaths during the campaign were Private Leon E. Warren, and officers' orderly John Muller, (both from typhoid fever) there was a great deal of sickness and suffering owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever, malaria, dysentery and other troubles caused by improper food, exposure to a tropical climate, poor medical arrangements, etc.

As in all wars in which the United States has been engaged the fact that the country was unprepared caused untold suffering among those who responded to the call to arms. The so-called pacifists have themselves to blame for a large part of the sickness, misery and deaths which have taken

their toll of the flower of America's young manhood in every war.

There follows a complete roster of Company H with the place from which they enlisted:—

	Captain Warren E. Sweetser	Stoneham		
	1st Lieutenant George R. Barnstead	Stoneham		
*	2nd Lieutenant Henry A. Thayer	Stoneham		
u	1st Sergeant John L. Gilson	Stoneham		
h	Q. M. Sergeant Arthur N. Newhall	Stoneham		
	Sergeant William D. Desmond	Stoneham		
h	Sergeant Duncan M. Stewart	Stoneham		
h	Sergeant George L. Tabbut	Stoneham		
h	Sergeant Clarke D. Whiteman	Stoneham		
*h	Corporal Marcus F. Ames	Stoneham		
*	Corporal Ralph H. Barnstead	Stoneham		
	Corporal Sumner E. Barnstead	Stoneham		
*	Corporal George A. Cannell	Stoneham		
	Corporal James S. Deacon	Stoneham		
h	Corporal Charles W. Evans	Stoneham		
	Corporal Robert W. Lowe	Stoneham		
u	Corporal Frederick W. Miller	Stoneham		
	Corporal William F. Poole	Stoneham		
*h	Corporal Patrick J. Scanlon	Stoneham		
	Corporal Arthur K. Tabbut	Stoneham		
*h	Corporal Samuel F. Wiggin	Wakefield		
*h	Musician Frank A. Wilkins	Stoneham		
	Artificer George B. Williams	Stoneham		
	Wagoner Peter Quinn	Stoneham		
	Francis C. Ames	Stoneham	h	Michael J. Connolly Woburn
h	George W. Bagge	Winchester		Thomas M. Croke Stoneham
u	Robert J. Barnes	Medford	*h	Winfield S. Crooker Stoneham
	Ernest M. Bartlett	Stoneham	h	Winthrop R. Cutts Stoneham
h	Beverly Belyea	Winchester		Michael J. Dalton Stoneham
hu	James W. Blades	Melrose	h	Thomas F. Davidson Winchester
h	William E. Breagy	Stoneham	h	Dwight D. Dewhurst Stoneham
h	John Burns	Stoneham	hu	Joseph J. Dillon Wakefield
	Percy R. Calhoun	Stoneham	*h	Charles F. Dinsmore Stoneham
	Henry G. Camerlin	Melrose	*	George A. Douglass Lowell
*	George F. Carroll	Lawrence	h	Henry L. Forgette Stoneham
*h	Albert H. Cass	Melrose		George A. B. Forsythe Stoneham
*	William F. Cavanaugh	Lawrence	*h	Elmer Granville Stoneham
u	Melville B. Childs	Boston	h	Joseph B. Hathaway Melrose
*h	William P. Coakley	Dorchester	h	George W. Hawkes Wellesley

	Alfred J. Hermanson	W. Roxbury		William P. Muller	Stoneham
h	Eugene F. Hoey	Stoneham	u	Thomas Noonan	Stoneham
*h	Walter A. Holden	Stoneham		John H. Nutting	Stoneham
hu	Arthur G. Houston	Winchester	h	Walter W. Ogilvie	Malden
*	Arthur Irving	Woburn		Dennis E. O'Neil	Winchester
*	Walter Jameson	Boston	h	Claude E. Patch	Stoneham
	Edwin Kallberg	Wakefield	*	Frederick C. Patterson	So. Boston
	Frederick Kelley	Stoneham	*	George R. Payne	Winchester
h	Walter A. LaMountain	Lowell	*	Edgar M. Peavey	Stoneham
*	Warren G. Lawrence	Wakefield	*	Michael C. Rabbitt	Boston
	William H. LeDuc	Stoneham	h	Ralph C. Robinson	Stoneham
	George I. MacLeod	Boston	hu	William E. Ronco	Stoneham
hu	John A. Malcomson	Boston	h	John W. Scanlon	Stoneham
	Edward L. Marr	Malden	u	Edward B. Shaw	Melrose
h	Frank H. Matthews	Stoneham	h	Armand V. Secord	Lowell
*	Eugene L. McCarthy	Boston	*h	Edward B. Smalley	Winchester
u	David McClintock	Wakefield		William H. Smith	Wellesley
*h	John W. McCrillis	Cambridge	*	Chester H. Stevens	Cambridge
h	Martin F. McDonough	Stoneham	u	Charles H. Turnbull	Stoneham
h	John McGann	Stoneham	h	Harry A. Turner	Woburn
h	James McGovern	Stoneham	hu	James H. Twitchell	Malden
	Augustus H. McKay	Stoneham	*	John J. Walker	Lowell
*h	Felix J. McPartlen	Stoneham	*	Leon E. Warren	Stoneham
	Henry Mercer	Stoneham		Frank R. Wheelock	Boston
h	Rufus A. Merrill	Wakefield	*h	Fred L. Wilkins	Stoneham
*	Fred C. Moore	Littleton	h	George L. Willson	Roxbury
u	Frank E. Morley	Stoneham	h	Gilbert Wright	Stoneham
*h	Herbert E. Morrison	Stoneham		Edwin J. Young	Stoneham
*h	William F. Mugridge	Stoneham			

* Deceased.

u Address unknown (1937).

h In hospital at some time during service.

The World War, 1916-1918.—The great debacle which was internationally inclusive of the armies of the world, found Stoneham once more among the very first to leave America for service on foreign shores. The Stoneham Militia Company, now a unit of the 101st Infantry of the National Guards, was the first to follow an earlier assignment of the American Regulars to France in 1916 (thus upholding the all-time record of Stoneham to be always in the forefront in the call for Patriotic Duty.

It seems but a short time ago since the writer stood in Stoneham Square, thronged as it was, with the mass of in-

terested lookers-on, all gathered to pay a last good-bye tribute to those sons of Stoneham who were to sail away to, they knew not what, destiny, to take part in that great debacle, in which millions of men were joined in deadly conflict, and as the result of which millions were sacrificed in that greatest war in all the World's history.

As the ranks of well-disciplined men of Stoneham entered the Square, marching with the precision of veterans, the roar of cheers died away and tears flowed down the faces of parents, mothers and fathers, brothers, sisters and friends who, while they endeavored to hide their inner emotions behind the undoubted evidences of pride in their beloved ones, yet could not conceal their great dread of tragic sacrifices yet to come. They were all patriots, relics of the Colonial pioneers who had gone before them to undying fame.

And so they sailed away across the Atlantic to be the first of National Guard to step foot on French soil and thus to add another item to the credit of Patriotic Stoneham to be foremost in the call to duty. In this was another exemplification of the underlying spirit of Stoneham's patriotic duty.

It was only a few weeks ago, Armistice Day of 1936, that all Stoneham joined wholeheartedly with veterans of the Legion and Spanish-American wars in honoring the memory of their comrades who paid the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country. Eleven Squares, in various parts of the town, were dedicated to Stoneham's heroes with solemn ceremony. The Squares were named in honor of the following veterans, who died in action in these two wars:

James McColgan, veteran of Spanish War. Killed in action on land.

Philip A. Robinson. Died from the effects of gas at Chateau Thierry, France.

Roy A. Taylor. Died in action at Gillacourt, France.

Leverett H. Bent. Canadian Machine Gun Regiment. Killed in action, August 9th, 1918.

John F. Cody. 101st Infantry. Died of wounds received in action, July 21st, 1918.

Alton S. Dike. Grandson of Captain John Dike of Revolutionary War fame. Died from wounds in action, June 28th, 1917.

John H. DeVeau. Regular Army. Died from wounds in action, June 13th, 1918.

Roy B. Martin. 102d Regiment, Machine Gun. Killed in action, June 23d, 1918.

Frank L. Kirk. 102d Infantry, Regular. Died in action, July 20th, 1918.

Roy P. Stone. 104th U. S. Infantry. Died in action, July 20th, 1918.

Arthur F. Flannegan. 104th Regular Infantry. Died in action, August 27th, 1917.

SPOT POND AND THE ZOO

IN THE PRECEDING chapters of this booklet there have been frequent references to Spot Pond and its earliest visitors, Governor Winthrop and his attendants, who had viewed the surroundings from the eminence of Bear Hill. It was then in the winter time and as he gazed eastward across the frozen surface of the water he beheld a small island resplendent in whiteness and outstanding for admiration. The tree-covered isle was a mark for identification, and so they named the lake "Spot Pond." And so it has retained the appellation and its attractiveness has been generally appreciated as one of the most beautiful inland lakes in the area about Boston and the Metropolitan District. To paraphrase a familiar quotation:

"To view Spot Pond aright,
You should view it
By the pale moon light."

Thousands upon thousands of motorists and casual visitors have made the environments of Spot Pond area their scene of enjoyment in summer evenings and daylight recreations. It is Stoneham's chiefest realm of beauty, well worthy of consideration by lovers of scenic beauty and healthful enjoyment. Many thousands of pleasure seekers take advantage of the Boston Elevated service, *via* Sullivan Square, to make the Spot Pond area their favorite place for picnic enjoyment. At the Sheep Fold, overlooking the westerly view of the pond, are ample facilities for picnics, with luncheon tables, rustic benches, and even a fireplace hollow where out-door cooking is permitted. All of these grounds are under the care and control of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

Spot Pond Zoo.—If you are interested in zoology, the study of beasts of the field and fowls of the air, you should

not fail to visit the Spot Pond Zoo. Here in Stoneham, on the southern border of the Middlesex Fells reservation, overlooking Spot Pond, is freely presented to sightseers one of the most interesting and attractive displays of zoological exhibition we know of in this part of New England. It is under the ownership and management of the Metropolitan Park Department, with Superintendent Edward M. Woods in charge. All varieties of wild game, bears, deers, wildcats and other animals; elks, buffalos, parrots, rattlesnakes, Texas long horned steers, Canadian lynxes, African lion, sheep, goats, raccoons, badgers, wild hogs, woodchucks, squirrels, a skunk, a kinkajou, a coati, and several varieties of monkeys. A large variety of birds add interest to the curious. When next you come to "Stoneham, The Friendly Town," do not fail to visit this free show. It will interest and enlarge your knowledge of nature's out of door life.

* * *

At one of the old time Town Meetings, one member of the Board of Selectmen had his pocket picked and lost his watch. The meeting appointed a committee to search the officers to see who might have it. The committee first searched the Selectmen and did not find the timepiece. Then by order of the Selectmen, the committee were each searched. But the watch was not recovered.

STONEHAM BANK IN ITS 82ND YEAR

THE STONEHAM FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, incorporated March 24, 1855, now in its 82nd year, opened for business on October 6, 1855, its first depositor being John F. Marston, who was given a pass book numbered 100 and who deposited the sum of one dollar (\$1.00). During those four score years the bank has always been locally managed, and its sponsors' pride is the record of never having failed to declare a dividend during each and every year, regardless of general business conditions.

The bank's present assets amount to \$2,050,000.00.

Since the declaration of the first dividend, November 5, 1856, the bank has paid its depositors dividends aggregating \$2,143,122.14, a sum even larger than the present assets.

The bank's present officers are: President, Herman W. Parker; 1st vice-president, Luther Hill; 2nd vice-president, G. Ernest Bell; treasurer, A. Raymond Waterhouse; assistant treasurer, Fred E. Nickerson, Jr.

Of the present Board of Trustees, Mr. Fred E. Nickerson, Sr., has served in various capacities for over 50 years and is a member of the "50-year Club" of Massachusetts.

During its 82 years the bank has received deposits amounting to many millions of dollars and made thousands of loans which have financed the erection of thousands of dwellings, many public buildings, churches and factories, and has developed several large tracts of vacant land by sale of lots, and by loaning funds for erection of dwellings thereon.

The present quarters of the bank are in the beautiful new building, erected in 1927 on Main Street and it is amply equipped with safety deposit vaults, committee and assembly quarters for the requirements of modern banking.



Stoneham Savings Bank.



Stoneham Trust Company.

THE STONEHAM TRUST COMPANY

THE MOST ESSENTIAL quality for consideration in any business community, large or small, is guaranteed security for business deposits. The second is the needed attendant facilities which are constant requirements for the successful and smooth running details in every day transactions.

In regard to conveniences in business and personal requirements, the writer has often wondered how many depositors fully appreciate that the value of your bank deposit, to you, is not measured alone by the amount of money involved. Do you appreciate the value of steel vaults and police protection and the many kinds of insurance carried on your behalf? Do you properly value the simplicity and ease by which you make payments by checks and the prompt collection of checks which you deposit? Are you conscious that your bank, in company with thousands of other banks, guards and transports the cash for the Nation's business?

The full value of this institution is its safety and usefulness to you, your neighbors and the community in general, and this is made possible by the present-day system of American banking.

Added to all this is the local appeal which permits you the privilege of daily contact with these sponsors of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town." Here is the organization of the Stoneham Trust Company: President, Harry R. Dockam; vice-president, James A. McDonough; vice-president, Almond H. Smith; treasurer, Richard J. Gardner; assistant treasurer, Laura M. Baldwin; directors, Harry R. Dockam, James A. McDonough, T. Arthur Pettengill, Herbert A. Libby, M. Frank Corcoran, Almond H. Smith, Rolliston W. Linscott.

STONEHAM COOPERATIVE BANK

ONE OF THE leading assets of the town of Stoneham is the Stoneham Cooperative Bank, now in its 50th year of progressive and conservative operation. For all the years of its half-century existence it has afforded the home builder and owner a service which has come to the assistance of many in their endeavor to own and provide shelter in the passing years. To the new-comers in the community we can recommend no better guard against adversity and mistaken financial investment than is offered under the auspices of the safe system presented by this trusted investment institution.

On the contrary, memory recalls the unhappy experience of an old-time friend of the writer who has, in his advancing years, been forced to vacate the home that he has occupied and paid monthly rental for over thirty years. After paying this liberal rental of \$40 a month, he now is ordered out and does not own a board or shingle of what has been his abiding place for well-nigh half of his life span.

Consider what would have been the result of Cooperative financing had he bought the same or a like house under the cooperative plan. In twelve years, with a continuous monthly payment to the Bank for interest and principal, he would not only have repaid the Bank in full on their loan and then continuing his payments today, as in the past, he would have an investment capital that would afford ease from financial worries and comfort in his declining years.

Stoneham has today many instances of successful financial savings that have resulted in security and comfort for not only the father of the family but those dependent upon him. But there is another side in the story told the writer by a Cooperative Bank official recently.

Walking along his way one day he met a resident friend who seemed unusually happy and smiling, even to the extent of slapping his hands and laughing aloud.

"What makes you so happy, George?"

"Happy, happy. I should say I am happy. Do you know that I have just been up to the Cooperative Bank and made the last payment on my home mortgage? Of course I am happy. I own the home now, clear. It is just twelve years ago I built that house by the assistance of a six thousand dollar mortgage given by the Bank. I have paid it all up just like rental."

"Congratulations, George. If I were you, you know I would have a good time. You deserve it. But I would still continue keeping up my monthly payments to the Bank, for in another twelve years that would save thousands of dollars to make things easy in your declining years."

"Well, well. I never thought of that. Why, instead of paying interest to the Bank, the Bank would be paying me interest. It's great. You bet."

The Stoneham Cooperative Bank report as of the current past year shows total real estate loans of \$1,132,875.00. These are potential and impressive figures.

The Stoneham Cooperative Bank is locally managed by the following organization: President, Charles Baldwin; vice-president, Ernest L. Young; treasurer, Arthur P. Combs, Jr.; security committee, Charles Baldwin, Edward M. Noonan, Ernest L. Young; finance committee, Ernest L. Young, Fred H. Berry, George G. Graham; directors, Charles Baldwin, George R. Barnstead, Fred H. Berry, Elbert R. Boyd, Andrew Christensen, Arthur P. Combs, Jr., George G. Graham, Clarence W. Houghton, Thomas E. McKenna, George E. Merrifield, John C. Nelson, Robert A. Newcomb, Edward M. Noonan, Emil W. Schaefer, Ernest L. Young.

STONEHAM'S LEADING INDUSTRY

THE E. L. PATCH COMPANY, founded in 1888, by Prof. Edgar L. Patch, has established a nation-wide reputation in the fields of pharmacy and medicine.

It was in December, 1888, that Professor Edgar L. Patch, Stoneham resident and one of the leading retail druggists of Boston, brought to Stoneham a new industry. A group of men interested in starting a pharmaceutical laboratory had selected him to be their technical adviser.

This new company, known as The E. L. Patch Company, began operations December 21, 1888, in the old Brush-Murphy shoe shop on Montvale Avenue. Prof. E. L. Patch became its first president, which position he held until his death in 1924.

In a short time the Patch line embraced nearly every pharmaceutical preparation as well as crude drugs and chemicals.

Built on a foundation of integrity and high ethics, the business grew, necessitating an addition to the plant in 1890. Other additions became necessary in 1891, 1895 and 1901.

The addition of another large wooden wing in 1902 furnished room for expansion for a period of eight years.

The handling of crude drugs and chemicals was then discontinued and all the available space was devoted to the manufacture of medicinal products.

In 1910 the first modern, concrete addition was erected. In 1917 another concrete wing was constructed and the business offices were moved from Boston to Stoneham, thus increasing efficiency and improving service.

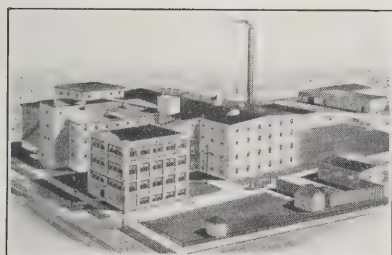
Before the World War the Patch Company business was confined largely to New England. After the war, a program of expansion was inaugurated.



1888.



1902.



1910.



1917.



Present Laboratories of the E. L. Patch Co.

In 1921 vitamin research resulted in the development of Patch's Flavored Cod Liver Oil, a product which has become known from coast to coast.

The increase in the cod liver oil business necessitated more laboratory space and in 1927 a large brick and concrete building was erected on the northerly side of Montvale Avenue.

Other important specialties, including Kondremul and Gadoment, developed in recent years, have contributed to a constantly increasing volume of sales.

Ralph R. Patch, son of Prof. E. L. Patch, is President and General Manager of The E. L. Patch Co. Under his guidance the business has continued to expand and prosper, assuming a position of leadership in its particular branch of manufacturing pharmacy.

* * *

The elective Board of Health was organized March 16th, 1899. Dr. A. B. Jenney, J. S. Small and William B. Jones were the Board; April 29th, 1904, Dr. Martin D. Sheehan, Chairman, and George Hinchcliffe, Secretary, and J. C. Small. Stoneham was the first town in the State (of its size) to appropriate money for the removal of garbage and ashes. The Board of Health consists of Dr. Joseph H. Kerri-gan, Chairman, George H. Hinchcliffe, Secretary, and Lawrence E. Doucette, Inspector. This is the only town board which has held office continuously for twenty-two years without a change in personnel. As the result of efficient work in sanitation not a case of diphtheria has been reported to the Board for four and one-half years, but one last June. Miss Dorcas Ames is the present Board of Health nurse.

HISTORY AND WORK OF THE NEW ENGLAND SANITARIUM

ON APRIL 28, 1899, a group of men in South Lancaster, Massachusetts, received a charter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which authorized the establishment of an institution unique among the medical institutions of New England—the New England Sanitarium.

At this medical center according to the charter "may be received patients and patrons who are able to and do pay for the benefits there received, and which institution shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by it from time to time from all sources, exclusively to maintaining itself, improving its condition and facilities, extending its benefits and usefulness, and facilitating and promoting its purposes by such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic, and philanthropic reforms and efforts as are germane or auxiliary thereto: all of its said purposes being undenominational, unsectarian, philanthropic, humanitarian, charitable and benevolent, and in no manner directly, or indirectly for private profit or dividend paying, to anyone;" . . .

In 1902, three years after its founding in the village of South Lancaster, it was decided to sell the original property and move to the buildings on the shore of Spot Pond in Stoneham, formerly occupied by the Hotel Langwood.

A disastrous fire in 1904 destroyed a large portion of the main building necessitating the construction of a new building which was finished in 1906, which since has served as the main building of the Sanitarium. The burned building was repaired and is still being used as a nurses' dormitory.

Through the years, as the influence and the reputation of the Middlesex Fells institution extended, it was necessary to

add new buildings and additions to the old. Among some of the major improvements through the years were the gymnasium and treatment rooms in 1908, Browning Memorial, garage, men's dormitory and cement treatment rooms in 1917.

Maternity and surgical cases increased until in 1924 a hospital wing was built which in addition to including the Maternity and Surgical departments also houses the Electrotherapy department, laboratory, pharmacy, operating and delivery rooms. Channing Cox, then Governor, gave the address at the dedication of this new unit.

The institution which started in South Lancaster in 1899 with a mere handful of employees has grown until the "Sanitarium Family," as the workers call themselves, now numbers 225. It is this loyal group of employees that has enabled the Sanitarium through the years to be operated upon a self-supporting basis, the institution's only endowment being the self-sacrificing efforts of its staff.

From the very first the Sanitarium has maintained a training school for nurses, the first class being graduated in 1901. These nurses have received the highest state recognition obtainable and many are now holding important posts at home and in foreign lands.

While the Sanitarium has always been an orthodox medical institution with the highest rating from the American Hospital Association, the College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association, it has laid emphasis on such rational means of curing disease as diet, electricity, hot and cold water treatments and other natural methods rather than depending solely on drugs and surgery. One of its cardinal principles has been that it is God who really heals infirmities, man at best only helps.

While, as its charter states, it is strictly undenominational, a religious atmosphere pervades the entire plant. As patients

enter the elevator in the main building this verse over the door greets them:

*"The healing of His seamless dress
Is by our beds of pain,
We touch Him in life's strain and stress
And we are whole again."*

The wide acceptance of the Sanitarium system of treatment and atmosphere is shown by the wide range of patients received; just recently at the same time the Sanitarium numbered among its patients a priest, a Rabbi, and three ministers of different denominations.

In addition to the six resident physicians there are ninety-six doctors from adjacent communities that belong to the Courtesy staff, which membership entitles them to treat patients at the Sanitarium.

In addition to all the departments that go to make up a modern well-equipped hospital, Stoneham's only hospital includes in its facilities: spacious parlors; a solarium, sun baths; gymnasium; occupational therapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy and massage departments. It has laboratory, X-ray and anaesthetic department technicians on call twenty-four hours a day.

During 1935, the cost of running the institution was \$1,169.00 per day; there were 277 babies born and 544 operations. The cost of free work amounted to \$42,864.39. Patients came from 143 Massachusetts communities, 17 other states and four foreign countries. During the last six years patients from Stoneham have increased from 84 in the year 1930 to 351 in 1935.

A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

SINCE THE BEGINNING of the endeavor of the writer to tell the story of "The Friendly Town" the task of adequately covering the details of friendly service in the community has grown greater and more insistent from time to time. Although he has been intimately acquainted with Stoneham and its institutions, yet through the twenty years of his association it has not, to his knowledge, been summarized to set forth the excellencies of its attributes for benevolences and community expressions of friendly service.

Perhaps one of the most modest, capably inaugurated and successfully brought into being on sound and efficient principles, as well as competently managed, is "The Home for Aged People in Stoneham, Mass."

To be sure, the writer had it early in his mind that here was a basis for a tale of benevolent achievement with opportunity for tribute to the men and women of Stoneham (women in the majority) who deserved acclaim for benevolent work well and successfully accomplished.

Who were those most largely responsible for this benevolent service? The writer personally knew who the outstanding leaders are or were. He has said this is a most modest philanthropy. He desired to name the responsible participants as they justly deserved to be named. He asked one of the outstanding leaders for names. He declined to furnish them. "The institution speaks for itself. Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Modest? Unusually so. The writer was disappointed, for he would have loved to give credit where credit is due.

But the story needs must be told. Not a long story. The Home is here on Franklin Street, only a few steps from

Central Square, beautifully furnished, well provided with all the modern equipments for a "real Home" with none of the usual attributes of "an institution." Lovingly housewived, fully occupied by elderly, happy-minded beneficiaries. A real Home, indeed. Open to visitors on occasions.

As it stands today the Home is a community affair. Its inception was in the year 1895 under the sponsorship of the "What Next" Circle of the King's Daughters. Twenty-seven of these sponsors met on March 23, 1898, and signed an "Agreement of Association." The purpose for which the Corporation was constituted is "to furnish aid and comfort and a Home for, and otherwise assist respectable aged people."

Any person contributing \$100 may be an Honorary Member of the Corporation during his term of life. Any person may become a Life Member by the payment of \$25.00 at one time. All members, except life and honorary members, shall pay annual dues of \$1.00.

The Home was opened for institution and dedication on January 1st, 1930.

The Home has benefited by numerous generous bequests including the real estate it now occupies, together with substantial personal property from the late Georgianna Fuller, and a bequest, under the will of Dora Carbee, the income of which will probably be sufficient to provide for maintenance of a proposed addition to the present building, thereby affording accommodations for more aged people.

And here ends another story of local benevolence typical of the attitude of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."



Stoneham Public Library.

STONEHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Written by ALICE V. PAYTON

STONEHAM WAS ONE of the first communities in Massachusetts to take advantage of a law permitting towns to tax citizens for the support of a free public library.

In 1859 our library was established by vote of the citizens in Town Meeting assembled. At that time three hundred dollars was appropriated for that purpose. It is believed that this was the second public library opened in the State.

Through the efforts of public-spirited citizens and the generosity of local societies, 1470 volumes were collected and placed in a room in the James A. Green house, on Main Street.

As the library increased in popularity and size it outgrew its quarters several times.

In 1904 a gift of \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie enabled Stoneham to erect a building well adapted to meet the growing needs of the reading public, on land bought by the town at the corner of Main and Maple Streets. This contained a stack-room for 20,000 volumes, a large delivery room and reading rooms for both adults and children.

For twenty-five years this building furnished accommodations for the ever-growing collection of books and pleasant room for their perusal. Then the need for more room became apparent.

The death of Miss Annie H. Brown brought to the Public Library the most generous and notable bequest in the history of the Town. By her will the Library received \$100,000 in addition to \$10,000 specified for the purchase of books. A committee consisting of the trustees and five other citizens

was chosen by the Town to have in charge the enlargement and remodeling of the building which had been in use since 1904. Additional land was bought and the building as it now stands was dedicated on December 19, 1931.

An attractive children's room was added, the accommodations for trustees, readers and students were greatly enlarged and additional stack room was provided. A small hall in the basement furnishes a place of assembly for groups whose field is community welfare. The grounds are beautifully landscaped. The building, conspicuously located, stands as a valuable asset to the Town.

"Its quiet dignity and beauty impress upon those who frequent it the importance of the work carried on within its walls along the lines of education, refinement and culture for every class and group in the community."

Early in the history of the library a bequest of \$100 was received from the estate of Caleb Richardson. Later the George L. W. Dike Fund of \$2000 was established. These sums, with the Brown Fund of \$10,000, constitute the present endowments for the purchase of books.

The latest report of the Trustees state that there are now 19,827 books in the library. The total circulation in 1936 was 100,137 and the number of borrowers 6817.

No history of the Public Library is complete without reference to the men and women who faithfully and freely have served the institution as trustees, some for a very long term of years. Their names cannot all be listed and it would seem unfair to select a few. All have done their part in making the library what it is today.

The following are members of the present Board of Trustees: Charles H. Chase, Chairman; George A. Packard, George A. Hinchcliffe, Herbert H. Richardson, Edward H. Adzigan; Alice V. Peyton, Secretary.

STONEHAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Written by CHARLES E. VARNEY, *Superintendent*

THAT THE CITIZENS of the Town of Stoneham have always been interested in proper education for their children is shown by the fact that in the act of incorporation of the Town in 1725 we find the following:

“That the inhabitants of said Town of Stoneham do within the space of two years from the publication of this Act erect and furnish a suitable House of Public Worship of God and as soon as may be procure and settle a learned and orthodox minister of good conversation and make provision for his comfortable and honorable support; and likewise provide for a school master to instruct the youth in writing and reading.”

Previous to the year 1847 the Town of Stoneham, in common with other New England towns, had what was known as the district system of schools. Under this plan the section of the Town having the most taxable property gave the greatest educational privileges to its children. After many years thinking people saw the injustice of the district system and began to work for a more equitable plan.

At a town meeting held on March 2, 1846, the following vote was passed:

“Voted—To choose a committee of one from each School District and one at large to examine the subject of new districting the Town and new apportioning of the school money and report to the Town.”

At the next annual town meeting, held March 1, 1847, it was: “Voted to accept the report of the committee as amended which is as follows, viz:”

“In order to carry out the principle on which all laws, for the support of common schools, have been enacted, viz. of giving the children of all classes in society, an equal opportunity of acquiring an education at public expense, your committee recommend for your consideration and adoption the following plan for re-organizing the schools in Stoneham.”

I here quote only two of their recommendations:

“There shall be a High School kept near the Town House, for the use of the whole Town, and taught by a man six months in the year.”

“The High and Grammar Schools being for the use of the whole Town, all scholars in the Town, suitably qualified, shall have the privilege of attending them according to the rules and regulations of the School Committee.”

It is often interesting to note how the words written years ago apply equally today. In the school committee's report for the school year ending March 1, 1851, are these words: “It is to education that we owe our capacity for self government. It is to the education of the masses, that we must look for the prosperity and stability of the Union. If we wish our children to enjoy the blessings of freedom in its largest and noblest sense, it is our duty to educate them in such a manner that they will not become ignorant tools of artful and designing demagogues.”

From the earliest days down to the present, Stoneham has been anxious to give its pupils an opportunity to secure an education which will enable them to take their places as good citizens. Our pupils who go on to college stand better than the average for pupils coming from similar towns. We have our full share of pupils on the honor lists of the colleges and other higher institutions which they attend. Our pupils who do not plan to go on to college are able to find courses which will teach them to become thinking citizens.

AN EARLY TELEPHONE STORY

THE WRITER OF this booklet had an unusual experience some sixty years ago. It was in the late seventies. He was then a young newspaper office apprentice. The neighboring town of Wakefield was the scene of the happening. That experience cannot fail to be interesting. It marks the advent of one of the most potential inventions of the days gone by, an invention which brought into practical use a service well nigh indispensable today in family life, in social contact, in business and economic needfulness quite beyond appreciation.

Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor. The telephone was the product of his great inventive capacity. Without that product today business would be well nigh inert. Comfortable living would be greatly handicapped. Progressive advancement would be seriously affected.

The writer of this story comes into this picture by reason of the fact that he was fortunate enough to be the very first person to test the new telephone invention outside of the scene of its first expositions. It happened this way. One of the writer's closest friends in Wakefield was the late Charles Brown, a young man employed by Inventor Bell.

Meeting friend Brown one afternoon he asked me to come up to the church vestry that evening as he had something interesting to show me. Arrived there it was revealed that friend Brown had been busy. He had caused a wire to be run from the Town Clerk's office in the Town Hall building, some quarter of a mile distant, to the church vestry. He had set up a battery and paraphernalia at each end of the line.

"Now, my friend," he directed. "I want you to hold that receiver to your ear and speak into that little round disc and call up your friend, Town Clerk Charlie Hartshorn."

Obeying the instruction in a bewildered way, holding the receiver to my ear, I distinguished clearly the voice of my friend, Charles Hartshorn, saying, "Why, my friend, where are you?"

"Do you hear my voice?"

"Yes, yes, but where are you?"

"Believe it or not, Charles. I am up here in the Baptist Vestry. Do you hear me?"

"Yes, yes, but how?"

"I am with Charley Brown, speaking over one of Alexander Graham Bell's telephones."

"Telephones, telephone. I never heard of it before. You are sure you are not fooling me? Isn't it wonderful?"

"It surely is, Charles. Good-bye."

Recently the writer called at the executive office of the New England Telephone Company on Oliver Street in Boston for confirmation of the truth and facts of this early exemplification. The story clicked. Friend Brown's identity was established by reference to records and the verification of the essential particulars that made the above story not only possible but more than probable.

It was 1905, almost thirty years after the early experiments with the telephone, that Stoneham acquired an exchange of its own. Previous to September 3, of that year, Stoneham residents secured service through the Winchester exchange. The first switchboard in the town was a magneto type (ringing was done with a crank on each bell box), and was located at 275 Main Street. At that time Stoneham boasted 142 subscribers.

By 1913 the number of telephone customers had grown to 487, and in 1916 the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company built a building at 471 Main Street which was so well designed for telephone equipment that it is a

modern exchange building even today. A common battery type of switchboard was installed December 31, 1916, so that for a Christmas present that year Stoneham residents could discard their "cranking telephones."

While these changes gave the Town an exchange of its own, customers had to go to Malden if they wanted to discuss telephone business such as applications for new service, disputed charges and adjustments. In 1929, however, a business office was established at 2 Franklin Street with a service representative in charge, and the manager at Melrose supervised the office.

In October, 1936, Stoneham had 1,746 telephones serving 1,596 customers. It required 19 operators to handle the 13,300 calls which passed through the switchboard each day, and when traffic was at a peak, nine operators were on duty at one time.

Five years after the first exchange was established in Stoneham, its residents could only talk, by telephone, to people east of Denver. At that time there were only 3,887,-690 telephones connected to the Bell System. Now a person in Stoneham can pick his telephone up and be connected with 93% of the telephones in the world. As the number of telephones increased the rates for calling them decreased. In 1915 it cost \$20.70 to call San Francisco. In 1936 it is possible to talk, for three minutes in the evening or on Sunday, from Stoneham to San Francisco for \$4.50.

When the writer first talked over Bell's experimental line in Wakefield, it was impossible to picture the tremendous growth that would follow those first crude attempts to talk over wire. Now that the telephone is a success he realizes what a privilege he enjoyed when he talked over that early telephone line with Town Clerk Charlie Hartshorn.

THE GENIUS OF EDISON

IT IS NOT an easy task to roll back the curtain of Time and after a lapse of more than half a century recall the events and circumstances which at that period filled our lives. It seems, therefore, to be somewhat of an anomaly that the writer's memory reverts more vividly to the days and conditions of sixty-five years ago. Those were the days of the brick oven, the air-tight stove, the tallow candle, the one-horse shay, not to mention various other utilities in every day use. Crude they were as compared with today's accessories, albeit commonly satisfactory.

The kite-flying experiment of Benjamin Franklin was common knowledge, then as now, but electricity was not a subject for common discussion. Its potentialities were but scientific dreams before the famous Menlo Park laboratory of Thomas Alva Edison came into existence. Even though electricity still defies analysis, its control and utilization have so far advanced that it has become an indispensable service, amazingly essential to modern civilization.

The genius of Edison and his successors has so far advanced comfortable living, industrial potency and social satisfaction that the savants of his day will never know the full fruition of electrical progress.

People lived a homelier, happy life in those earlier days. Today, however, what housewife would favor older methods over electric cooking, use of the electric refrigerator, washing machine and ironer and the countless other electrical aids to better home-making? The dependability of electric illumination, the value of radio, the infinite roles of the servant, electricity, in our workaday world, are accepted truths. Utilization of electricity has meant progress.

Over a period of more than 50 years, the Edison Company has become an important local industry in each of the forty municipalities it serves. Its identification as a Stoneham institution dates from 1905 when it absorbed the business of the Woburn Light, Heat and Power Company. That was only a quarter of a century after Edison's perfection of the incandescent lamp and electrical progress at the time was associated with the vertical steam turbine, the so-called "Gem" lamp, and a crude oddity known as an electric flat-iron. The comparatively new industry was becoming, however, a definite adjunct to community life.

Today, the Edison Company's standing in Stoneham is emphasized in many categories. It is the Town's largest taxpayer and provides employment for 29 residents. It trades and advertises locally, maintains modern facilities at 3 Central Square, and, with local district management, is intimately concerned with community progress.

Through interconnection of Edison generating stations, and with other utility systems, the Town of Stoneham is assured of adequate and continuous electric service. Street construction and plant equipment are maintained at a high standard. The scope and dependability of Edison service have been improved constantly throughout the company's history, and at constantly declining rates in Stoneham since 1905.

AN OLD INDIAN DISCOVERY

SOME OF THE most interesting personal experiences which have come to the writer's attention in pursuit of material for this booklet were those relating to the very earliest town developments along industrial lines in good old Stoneham.

Some of these developments date back and had their inspiration in the days when the only inhabitants were the Indian tribes: for instance, the discovery of "Old Kibby Spring," located in Spring Street in the northeastern section of the Town, so named by the early pioneer Indians, who lived there prior to the coming of our forefathers and recognized by its discoverers as a remarkably pure spring water, entirely free from deleterious salts, and similar to the widely-known Poland Spring water in Maine.

Its medicinal qualities were first discovered some sixty years ago under the initiative of the land owner, Mr. Rufus B. Chapman, who had the spring water analyzed and in the year 1878 began the production of "Old Kibby Beverages," made from Pure Kibby Spring water, cane sugar, pure extracts and carbonated with the best quality of carbonic acid gas. Thus has been continually maintained the highest standards of quality. Recognized by leading physicians in the State for its superior medicinal qualities, its most superior product is "Old Kibby Ginger Ale."

The originator, resident Chapman, continued the expansion of output until 1897, when in his passing, his successor, his son, Wilbur W. Chapman, has for thirty-nine years continued the expansion and wide-spread distribution of his various beverages up to the present time.

AN UNUSUAL STORY—EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND BLOOMS

IT ALWAYS GIVES pleasure to a writer when he comes in contact with unusual stories, particularly when they are found in intimate surroundings. The scene of the following story is located within a few hundred feet of the border lines of three towns, namely Stoneham, Wakefield and Melrose. It concerns the first greenhouse ever built in this vicinity. At No. 1 East Street, some forty years ago, Andrew Christensen built his first modern greenhouse in this triangular corner of Stoneham under trying conditions for obtaining necessary building materials. One of the first essentials for greenhouse construction is glass.

Builder Christensen was hard put to it in financing his new enterprise and glass in large quantity sufficient to cover a greenhouse area was scarce to obtain and costly to purchase. His need was essential. He recalled a friend of his who had a widely known photographic establishment on Tremont Street in Boston, where is now located the Tremont Theatre. His friend was noted for the excellence of his pictures of public buildings, and groupings of assembled people. He did a large business and used a quantity of glass for developing negatives, which were put aside once their purpose was accomplished, in size mostly 8x10, adequate for greenhouse construction needs. Christensen took them and out of them built his first greenhouse. It was remarkably unique, making a pattern interesting to the public. Many visitors came to gaze up at the pictures which formed the roof of the greenhouse. This somewhat darkened the interior, yet a good cut of violets was the practical result. Mr. Christensen's enterprise prospered for thirty years.

At the conclusion of the thirty years he sold out his business to Joel T. Whittemore, a young man in his 'teens, who came from Winchendon, Mass., a scion of a family long associated with the florist business.

Young Joel had to go deeply in debt and to labor hard in a financial way to take over the business. To rebuild and widely extend the houses was a herculian task that involved sleepless nights and anxious daily efforts. He early set out to build up a specialty line in growing carnations. A visit to his plant today shows five large, modern greenhouses all devoted to supplying the ever increasing demand for his product and the excellent quality of his one line of production. His success has been rarely phenomenal. During the year just passed his output of carnations reached a total of over eight hundred and fifty thousand blooms marketed.

His plant, up-to-date in all particulars, stands as a monument to intelligent service and close application. To this end he was ably assisted by the long-time experience of Mr. Lee Bartlett, who, for twenty-five years, had been in the employ of Mr. Christensen as foreman.

Today Mr. Whittemore still maintains an interest in the home plant at Winchendon with his mother and sister, where is an up-to-date retail establishment with a record of forty-five years in the florist business. His eldest brother maintains a florist business in Laconia, N. H., and another brother is an established florist in Connecticut, shipping his product to the New York market.

The writer congratulates Brother Whittemore as a Stoneham young man who has made a marked success in establishing a clean, honest business industry which has met a constantly growing desire for beauty.

DO YOU REMEMBER THE STORES OF YESTERDAY?

THE OLD-FASHIONED GROCERY store was part and parcel of a day when life was more leisurely, when habits changed slowly, when any new thing was a nine-days' wonder. There are quite a few men in the First National Stores organization who remember some of the interesting things about the store-keeping and food habits of the bygone times.

Most families laid in bags of potatoes and bushels of onions, carrots, turnips, parsnips for the winter. Fresh vegetables the year 'round were unknown. You ate what was in season locally—strawberries in June, asparagus the same. Oranges were *eaten*, and then only at Thanksgiving and Christmas unless you were rich, and were unheard of as a drink. Grape fruit, also anyone eating it, was queer. Buying "baker's bread" meant you were lazy and people talked about it. If some one met you coming out of a bake-shop, you hurriedly explained that the stove at home had broken down. You proudly stalked to the counter and everyone listened while you ordered a barrel of flour and a sack of sugar. If you were a real tea-fancier, you shopped around until you found a blend you liked and then you bought five pounds and your children boasted about it to the neighbors' children. Each store had bins under the main counter filled with peas, beans, rice and other bulk products which were weighed up in paper bags by hand. Butter came in tubs and occasionally was fresh. Flies prospered. People complained and sometimes got back at the merchant by making him wait for his money.

Then came fast transportation, refrigeration, electric lighting and many other modern instruments of change.

Foods came to have a growing importance in relation to health; and staleness found the going difficult. Attractive, dust-proof packaging; convenience; sanitation; purchase more frequently by the consumer, in smaller quantities; the one-price system, with each price in plain view; merchandise well-displayed; better lighting, and a host of other changes came tumbling. "Cash and carry," with substantial savings in cost and ensuingly lower prices, made an appeal to many people.

Today, while it is interesting to look back, food generally is fresher, available in larger variety, more healthful, and lower in price than in those yesterdays. And wastes and excessive costs have been reduced, to the benefit of all.

* * *

Stoneham's out-of-door Play Grounds are laid out in the most modern way and are a source of delight for athletic work in base ball, tennis, hockey and other athletic enjoyments. On Pomeworth Street is ample space for all sports and is at the command of all classes. At the Gould Street meadows a new playground is quite ready for use in the center of the town and the Parochial School Playground is always busy with congenial sports.

As a result of these advantages Stoneham athletes have won state-wide fame by winning in various lines of league contests. It was only a few days ago that the Stoneham Ice Hockey Team won the championship in the league and was given a public testimonial banquet attended by a large number of appreciative fans including many from Boston and other sporting leaders. Stoneham's name has borne top page in the metropolitan press for a long period of time.

CITIES SERVICE OIL COMPANY, INC.

ALTHOUGH IT DOES not come under the heading of a purely local institution, The Cities Service Company, Inc., has a distinctive local interest as it affords unusual daily, twenty-four hour service to Stoneham. Service is the vital necessity of heating and cooking needs.

The above named Corporation has been serving all of New England needs in its lines since 1923,—a record of fourteen years of needed requirements. In the Boston Metropolitan District since 1927, this highest quality of heating oil has set the mark for competitors to shoot at in the matter of quality. Its selective owned oil wells in Texas and Louisiana afford ample basic quality of crude oil, which is brought here in tankers to the big refinery at East Braintree. Its quality is continuously laboratorily tested in all stages of refinement, with additional laboratory testing prior to being shipped out.

With day and night emergency service, in all kinds of weather, Greater Boston's needs are adequately and constantly supplied by one hundred delivery trucks on twenty-four hours service. For service in all New England, one thousand employees are constantly on call, with a yearly pay-roll of \$1,250,000.

The writer of this booklet can honestly testify, as the result of personal home heating experience, that the Cities Service heating oil is superior to others by practical tests.

Cities Service also advocates for automobile use, Koolmotor Gasolene, Koolmotor Oil, Cities Service Ethyl, Cities Service Oil and Trojan Lubricants. All of these are top-notch products particularly strong in appeal to car drivers.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS IN SHOE MAKING

IT CANNOT FAIL to be interesting for the readers of the booklet of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town," to find below a résumé of the beginnings and the operation of the shoe industry in Stoneham, which has long been known as "A Shoe Town."

Stoneham's population in 1837 was a little over nine hundred inhabitants.

In the year 1837 there were manufactured 380,100 pairs of shoes valued at \$184,917.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants was the manufacture of shoes. Shoe making was carried on in little shoe shops near the shoemakers' homes where most of the work on the shoes was done. A few of these little shops still stand.

During the next twenty-five years great changes took place. Large factories sprang up and the work formerly done in the little shops was transferred to the factories. Many of the larger manufacturers had stores connected with them where all kinds of household supplies could be purchased.

The Grover factory was built in 1858, one of the first shoe factories in the United States to employ steam power for labor-saving purposes. In this factory was used the first heeling machine, later known as the "McKay heeling machine."

In 1890 there were twenty-one concerns engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; three in the manufacture of shoe stock; two in leather; one in lasts and two in boxes, turning out goods to the amount of three to five million dollars, with a capital of one to two million dollars. An old directory of 1865 shows nearly ninety per cent. of the inhabitants of the Town employed in the shoe industry.

A MANUFACTURER AND PHILANTHROPIST

PERHAPS ONE OF the most interesting stories of the recent holiday season concerns the Christmas-Day gathering held on the occasion just prior to the season's event in the banquet hall of the Odd Fellows' Building. Unusual it was. The instigator was Mr. Eli A. Cohen, proprietor of the Supreme Novelty Manufacturing Company, located at 14 Franklin Street in Stoneham.

A happy event it was. Here were gathered about a hundred managers and employees, together with a few specially invited guests, sponsored by the benevolent Mr. Cohen.

It was a luscious banquet. Seldom has the writer witnessed a more congenial company. Happy, smiling, appreciative were they all. Joy, laughter and the friendly spirit marked the occasion. It was unique, exemplifying good will and the cooperative spirit between employer and employees.

Music for dancing supplemented the finale of the occasion.

Host Cohen is not only a big-hearted philanthropist, but also a successful employer of some three hundred help in the making of Supreme Women's Sandals and Slippers, splendidly designed for beach, cruise and every-day wear, after the old Roman models, which find a ready market, not only in the States but also in the tropics of Mexico.

It was some three years ago that the concern brought this thriving business to Stoneham, but also with it came the unusual spirit of cooperation in benevolent contributions to the needy, locally and abroad.

Among the guests present were Mrs. Cohen and the children, his father-in-law and brothers, not to mention the writer, who gladly expressed his appreciation of Proprietor Cohen as a notable and welcome citizen.

THE COPLEY SHOE COMPANY

STONEHAM IN ITS earliest days was well-nigh exclusively "A Shoe Town." Nine out of ten of its inside workers were engaged as boot and shoe makers. There have been radical changes in footwear since those early days. Particularly is this true in the production of women's wear today. The writer in his early days lived in another shoe town devoted to the making of footwear for men.

At No. 14 Franklin Street he made his initial inspection of the modern process of footwear for the opposite sex. The Copley Shoe Company, Incorporated, with Arthur Rubin as President and Aaron Tittlebaum as Treasurer, employ some one hundred and fifty men and women in the making of Ladies' Novelty Shoes with an average output of 25,000 pairs per month for a market extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. And they are most wonderfully beautiful in style, color and fitness, most particularly for young and middle-aged women.

A survey of the two floors of the great building revealed large quantities of kid and patent leathers in all colors for the uppers. The sole department showed flexible leather and, what seemed to the writer, excessively high wooden heels. Other departments are for the finishing and packing. From 60 to 75 models are made in varying styles, and remarkably attractive colors. Style is a big factor of this concern.

The Copley Shoe Co., Inc., has been in business since 1935 and in that time the employers and employees have made a constantly increasing business done in a way to win success in a friendly way, not only in their own business but also in accordance with the spirit of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

A CENTURY OF SERVICE

WHEN ONE BEGINS to write a story of a business which has been established for quite a century under the management of one family, it seems needless to remind the reader that the story relates to an absolutely essential requisite community need. From the beginning there has been need for the care of the deceased. Sympathetic care. Tender consideration for sorrowing relatives and friends. "It is appointed on all mankind once to die." In these passings there are certain ethics which must be carefully considered.

For quite one hundred years the Messer family have been the agents for attention to solemn duties. David H. Messer was an undertaker who made rude coffins, drove the town-owned, horse-drawn hearse, and supervised appropriate funeral rites for the passing deceased. David H. Messer passed away in 1890.

His successor is his son, Charles W. Messer, who for over forty years has maintained his office at his home, No. 356 North Main Street. As a Funeral Director he is a member of the Massachusetts Funeral Directors' Association and maintains the highest ideals of that body for appropriate service and modern equipment. The coffin is succeeded by the casket, embalming is an everyday necessity, the old-time community horse-drawn hearse is today replaced by a motor vehicle of dignity and beauty, with side-loading equipment. Day and night service are common essentials.

Charles W. Messer is the oldest active business man in Stoneham. Born August 22, 1861, he has in his forty years service won the regard and confidence of all. He is a member of King Cyrus Lodge of Masons, Columbian Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Womscott Lodge of Red Men.

OF INTEREST TO NEW RESIDENTS

ONE OF THE most important requirements for new building as well as for the reconstruction and repair of old buildings and the essentials for lasting results is the every-day need for good quality and dependable products.

The writer refers his readers to one of the outstanding, oldest established concerns in the hardware and building line, to the Bell Hardware Company, Incorporated.

George O. Bell, parent of the present proprietor, came to Stoneham in 1886 and in the year 1902 opened his Hardware Store in the Dorr Building, situated one block south of the present store location. In the year 1914 he moved to the present location in what was then known as the Buck Building. The business was incorporated in 1905. Mr. George O. Bell passed away in 1929. His son, G. Ernest Bell, took control of the business and purchased the Buck Building, now known as the Bell Building, one of the most desirable business sites in Stoneham Square. For over thirty-five years the establishment has been in control of the Bell family and has successfully grown and constantly increased its output along dependable lines of Hardware, Kitchen Furnishings, Paints, Sporting Goods. Radios are also afforded outstanding needs in repair service, with the largest line in stock and availability for output in this vicinity.

G. Ernest Bell is a merchant locally known and highly appreciated in his home town as a worthy successor to his father. His hardware products and offerings bear the stamp of character which marks the man. A leading member of the First Congregational Church, a Trustee of the Stoneham Five Cents Savings Bank and a citizen whom all welcome in his gladsome personality.

STORY OF A BUSY MAN

IT IS AN old-time saying, "When you want a thing well done, go to a busy man to get it done."

This, indeed, is the story of a busy man. Intimately and favorably known and respected by all. President of the Stoneham Trust Company, ex-Selectman, ex-President of the Stoneham Rotary Club, Mason, proprietor of Dockam's Express.

Yes, you have guessed it. Harry R. Dockam, good citizen, genial host, with an all-around pleasing personality.

The outstanding business today for the writer is the story of Dockam's Stoneham and Boston Express. As far back as the early days of Stoneham's business history, as in all other suburban business communities, was express service to and from Boston, the recognized centre of community interest. The first established daily express service in Stoneham was a single, horse-drawn wagon owned and operated seventy years ago by one Kenney, who made daily trips to and from Boston, seven miles away. He was succeeded by William Richardson, who combined his service with the railroad.

Dockam's Express began business with his first motor truck which has today an established outside motor service via Boston & Maine Railroad from car to door as far east as Gloucester, and as far north as Amesbury, covering speedy delivery in fifty-two towns and cities. From a beginning with one motor truck, the business now employs twenty-five trucks and two busses for school service in Stoneham with headquarters at his garage service station, 456 Main Street. His residence is 13 Wright Street, and with all of his busy requirements one never finds him deficient in personality and interest in all his doings.

AN ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

ONE OF THE leading, outstanding purposes of this publication is to bring to attention the attractiveness and desirability of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town" as a desirable place for residence. The writer of this booklet came to Stoneham over twenty years ago. He knows the town. He is well acquainted with its people. He appreciates its outstanding requisites for comfortable living. By reason of its close association with Boston, only seven miles away, and the entire Metropolitan District intimately near, he believes that Stoneham offers desirable and unusual attractions to home seekers. Here is Stoneham. Here are its welcoming promoters.

This story is a typical one. Albert P. Rounds, contractor, builder, honest, capable and far-seeing, likewise knows his Stoneham. He too appreciates its appealing excellence for future growth and conservative investments. He has demonstrated his faith practically. His recent purchase of one of the most desirable tracts of land in the north section of the Town demonstrates his outstanding faith. Beautiful for location, wonderful for view, high above surroundings, bordered on three sides by well-built streets, Sheridan Road on the south, Keene Street to the west, and Park Avenue to the east, with division, ample in size and laid out attractively into fifty house lots. Water, sewerage and electric service, with wires underground, with no unsightly poles to interfere with trees. Protected for single residences under recent local zoning law.

Mr. Rounds calls it "Land On Heights" . . . It is the heights indeed. One of the newly built houses is now complete with all modern facilities; one more nearly completed; and an-



*Residence on Keene Street
Built by Albert P. Rounds.*

other recently laid out; well graded surroundings; to be sold at from \$6,600.00 to \$8,000.00, and can be reasonably financed through the Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation or the Malden Co-operative Bank on a sixteen year payment basis. Parties intending purchases may get in touch with Proprietor Rounds, who is a most capable and reliable contractor and builder, and stands ready, as far as possible, to incorporate in the plans any reasonable requirements for future improvements.

Here will be found a sightly location, healthy for living, modest in price, and with all the requisites for comfort and convenience. Mr. Rounds' office is located at 58 Montvale Avenue, Telephone Stoneham 0680-W; residence, Stoneham 0680-R.

* * *

On the wall, enclosing the oldest cemetery in town on Pleasant Street, is a tablet bearing the following inscription:

"To the memory of John Gould, 1610 to 1691, and Thomas Gery, 1638 to 1720, Troopers in King Phillips War and the earliest settlers of Charlestown End, now Stoneham. To these and each of them are we indebted for the blessing of Civil Liberty." Erected by Hon. Levi S. Gould of Melrose.

STONEHAM WOMEN'S CLUB

Written by MRS. BERTHA A. STARR, Rec. Sec'y

On January 17, 1899, under the leadership of S. Jennie Walker, eighty-five ladies assembled in Mechanics Hall to discuss the formation of a Women's Club in Stoneham. On January 31, 1899, The Stoneham Women's Club was organized, the constitution adopted, and Miss Cora E. Dike was elected the first President of the organization.

As time went on the Women's Club was recognized as the leading civic organization of the town. This reputation was earned because of the numerous projects that were introduced by the Club, resulting advantageously in the development of the town. Many of these projects are worthy of special note. Free Postal Delivery in Stoneham is the result of agitation and much work by Club members. The beautification of the town was sponsored by the Club. Many trees were set out over a period of years, streets were kept clean, and disposal of ashes and garbage numbered among the projects.

Education has been magnificently supported. Sewing and Manual Training was introduced into the schools. School Gardens were sponsored. The Savings Stamp system was carried on in the schools for a period of years by Club members. Interest was created favoring playgrounds and establishing a Kindergarten in the Public Schools. Story Telling Periods for the children were held in the Public Library sponsored by the Club. Club members gave their time to read to the aged and blind. The matter of having a woman member on the School Committee was revived through agitation by the Women's Club. The Girls Scout Move-

ment was organized and had as its first Commissioner a member of the Club.

During the World War the Club was extremely active. Financial aid was given to the Red Cross, Legislative Programs were supported, and much human relief work was carried on.

As the Club progressed several other community organizations came into being. However, the Women's Club maintained an important place in community service. The philanthropic work carried on by the Club is highly commendable. Under-nourished and under-privileged families are helped; young people are helped on the road to higher education with the donations that are made to scholarship funds; interest in history is stimulated among the High School students with the awarding of a History Medal by the Club; several philanthropic organizations are aided financially each year. The development of future home makers is a most worthwhile project sponsored by the Mothers' Craft Department. Splendid work in adult education is carried on. Through the several departments of the Club, members are kept in close touch with legislation, international relations, home development, literature, art, and music. Entertaining and educational programs are presented at every meeting.

Thirty-eight active years with so many worthwhile accomplishments have established a standard which the Club will strive to carry on. History will repeat itself as through the years the Stoneham Women's Club will, as were its pioneer members, be ever ready to help when worthy projects present themselves.

EXPERIENCE AN ASSET

PERHAPS THERE IS nothing more disconcerting or vexatious in wintery conditions, than to come to the conclusion that all is not right with important household service. Be it a pipe that is leaking, a valve that does not function, or a drain that is out of condition.

The only really sensible thing to do in this emergency is to call an experienced Plumber. Note this—an experienced Plumber—one who knows his Ps and Qs in the matter of repair and alleviation. When one is ill or wounded the obvious thing to do is to call in a physician or surgeon. Likewise is it important in time of household distress to call the reliable Plumber, one of long-time experience and acquisitive capacity for remedial service.

For forty years, in the good old community of Stoneham, Clarence W. Houghton has proven his capacity, his reliability and dependability for service, not only in the matter of repairs and emergency calls, but also for modern installations in building and home requisites. His father, W. W. Houghton, preceded him in establishing the business more than a half century ago.

Clarence knows his line and the public appreciate his ability. He is prepared and offers for consideration the best in heating, ventilation and kitchen service. The Glenwood ranges, the Delco Heating service, sponsored by General Motors Corporation, Automatic Gas and Oil Heating, furnaces, etc.

Clarence W. Houghton, a native of Stoneham, resident at 14 Lincoln Street, Business office, 422 Main, where he has been located for the past thirty-five years, Director of the Stoneham Co-operative Bank, genial, reliable.

THE MARK OF QUALITY

ONE OF THE first requisites of introductory salesmanship is personal neatness and attractive appearance.

In traveling along Stoneham ways and byways with an eye for unusual appearances the writer, many times, has been interested to note the unusually handsome, up-to-date delivery motor service vehicles bearing the emblem "New Method Laundry Company." "Why the New Method and Where?"

At 22 Gould Street, just east from the railroad crossing the answer was forthcoming. There for the past fifteen years has been located one of the busiest industrial business establishments of its kind. From small beginnings this laundry has grown and prosperously increased, until to-day it affords lucrative employment for scores of employees. Incorporated, Clarence H. Lane as President and Gertrude E. MacConnell as Treasurer.

"New Method?" Yes, for inspection showed the very latest New Method, up-to-date automatic machinery to supplement individual help. The Asher Ironer is the very latest output of an inventor who, for forty years, has continually perfected this wonderful mechanism which automatically irons sheets, pillow cases, towels and so forth, ironed on both sides, clean and ready for delivery. This latest Ironer model, among the first four set up, daily supplies the laundry needs of customers in many towns and communities in Metropolitan Boston District.

When the Company needed more power, a special power plant was installed. When it needed more ample water supply, artesian wells furnished adequate service. Five delivery trucks and other auto conveyances are ready for all demands.

THIRTY YEARS OF DEVELOPING

TO ELDERLY PEOPLE it seems but a short time ago since the advent of the automobile. This earliest vehicle succeeding the "horse and buggy days" was the bicycle, followed by the motor cycle and soon after that came the automobile. These developments covered a period of about thirty years.

The Stoneham Motor Company, Malkonian Brothers, proprietors, 45 Franklin Street, thirty years ago, was established in the beginning by Krikor Malkonian, parent of the present proprietors. It was the father's enterprise and far-sightedness which early recognized the great industrial possibilities for advancement that led him to establish an initial agency with the earliest outputs of the Ford Motor Company with its Model T car. The father later retired from business and the three sons became his successors, always retaining the original advantages of connection with the Ford Motor Company, which connection they have held for twenty-two years past.

To-day, on its floor room, will be found the latest, most beautiful and reliable motor cars on the market in the Model V8, 60 and 85 horse power Economy Cars. Great in power, speed and dependability and at the front in all the latest modern accessories for comfort, attractiveness and the "Get There" necessities of engineering advancements.

The Stoneham Motor Company is amply equipped for all engineering demands on all makes of cars, for quick service and repairs and accessory requirements. It is also an Official Motor Inspection Station with all the details which have made it generally recognized as a most dependable headquarters for everyday motor needs.

AGENT FOR TOP-NOTCH PRODUCT

IT IS ALWAYS inspiring for a writer of local events to come in contact with a fellow citizen who has been so fortunate as to have come to be associated with a top-notch product in his particular line of business.

This is a story of a Stoneham neighbor, Albert F. Lane, Garage Proprietor, and, more particularly, local representative of the Pontiac Automobile, America's finest low-priced car. It seemed to the writer a distinction, indeed, to represent such a car.

You have but to call at his garage in Franklin Street to see and test a bigger car for better value and greater economy. The latest output now here on view is the "1937 Silver Streak Pontiac." It was a red-letter day for millions when Pontiac announced its latest output, for this great automobile brings the extra advantage of fine car ownership within the reach of everyone. No one who buys a new car today needs to be satisfied with mere transportation. Pontiac is a Luxury Car—the most beautiful thing on wheels, big, roomy and steady. Yet this man-sized Silver Streaked beauty costs no more to drive than smaller, low-priced cars. And it costs only fifteen cents more a day to buy.

Let neighbor Lane demonstrate this car's superiority personally, and at the same time look over his station wonderfully equipped for car service and repairs in all lines. Storage, Lubrication Service, Pennzoil Be-Safe Winter Lubrication, Goodyear Tires, 393 per cent. more mileage and non-skid. Official Government Inspection Station, all under the personal management of Neighbor Lane in all seasons at reasonable prices. See Pontiac and admire it as America's Finest Low-Priced Car.

SEVENTY YEARS OF IMPROVEMENT

WHEN ONE STARTS to write the story of beginnings and advancements in today's useful necessities of comfortable living it becomes especially interesting to record conditions outstanding in organization and installation of these now absolute requirements for comfortable living.

Take the matter of light, heat and power. In the days just preceding the Civil War, street lighting was dependent on kerosene lamps and the lamp lighter of those days was a character for literature exploitation in the Horse-and-Buggy days. He continued his service during the improvisation of out-door gas illumination.

Within-doors the spermaceti candle and whale-oil lamps gave way to kerosene and finally to gas fixtures and appliances which continue as necessities and adjuncts for convenient usage today.

The earliest records available to the writer are found in the report of the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Light Commission of 1898, page 18.

In 1895, on petition, bonds of \$45,000 were issued to construct gas works in Stoneham and lay mains in that town to connect its new works with the Town of Reading.

In February, 1911, the local company was absorbed and placed under management of the Tenney Interests and was later consolidated with the Malden & Melrose Gas Light Company in July, 1912.

At that time the Company had 754 meters in Stoneham. Today it has 2,328 meters.

In the year 1936, the Company's tax bill, paid to Stoneham, amounted to \$8,434.46.

STONEHAM CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Minister—Rev. L. G. VanLeeuwen.

Chairman—Ralph R. Patch.

Clerk—Clarence E. Lent.

Treasurer—Clifford W. Smith.

Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. Christine V. Patch.

Deacons—George Y. Hutchins, Herbert W. Rice, Arthur E. E. Hovey, Ernest C. Frost, James A. Patch, Richard Roberts, H. Stanley Kinsley, Ralph W. Arnold.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Ministers—Rev. Harold W. Ruopp, Rev. Horace G. Carter.

Office Secretary—Mrs. Alice R. Worthen.

Director of Music—J. Albert Wilson.

Organist—Mrs. Mabelle Nelson.

Clerk—Mrs. Charles H. Chase.

Assistant Clerk—Mrs. Norman R. Houghton.

Moderator—Mr. James A. Munro.

Treasurer—Mr. Walter N. Starr.

Assistant Treasurer—Mr. Charles H. Davies.

Collector—Mr. Albert F. Orne.

Assistant Collector—Mrs. Alice R. Worthen.

Auditor—Mr. Horace C. Ford.

Deacons—Mr. Robert Newcomb, Mr. Kenneth Hancock (1 year); Mr. Edward Strobel, Mr. Walter F. Colwell, Chairman, (2 years); Mr. Ralph C. Benedict, Mr. Herman W. Parker (3 years); Mr. John H. Craigie, Dr. Francis E. Park (4 years).

Deaconesses—Mrs. Charlotte French, Mrs. Ralph C. Benedict (1 year); Mrs. Rogen Hanson, Mrs. Fred McCarthy (2 years); Mrs. Herman W. Parker, Mrs. Edith Patten, Chairman, (3 years); Mrs. Robert A. Newcomb, Mrs. Ernest A. Parks (4 years).

Board of Trustees—Mr. Joel T. Whittemore, Mr. George Taylor (1 year); Mr. Everett C. Hunt, Mr. Fred A. Lawson (2 years); Mr. James M. B. Webber, Mr. George MacNeil, Jr., (3 years); Mr. James A. Munro, Mr. Walter N. Starr, Mr. Albert F. Orne, Mr. Herman W. Parker.

GLASGOW MEN'S CLUB

During the short but effective pastorate of Rev. J. Buckley Glasgow as minister of The First Congregational Church, the need for a new type of organization for laymen was realized. Thus, in 1928, a group of Congregational men

met and formed a Men's Club for the purpose of creating good fellowship among its members and extending the scope of Christian service which the Church renders to the town.

Inspired by the devotion to duty and spirit of fortitude exemplified by Buckley Glasgow in his trying experience, the organization took the name of Glasgow Men's Club.

Meeting each month, from October to May, this active group of men has done much to strengthen the Church in its mission of service to the community.

The membership of The Glasgow Men's Club has grown to 125 in number with an average of between 80 and 100 in attendance at its monthly meetings.

Through the cooperation of the women's groups within the church, excellent suppers are served monthly at a nominal cost.

Speakers on worthwhile subjects and unusual entertainment features have made the meetings so outstanding that a large attendance has been maintained throughout its career as an organization.

Always interested in the young men of the community, The Glasgow Men's Club provided the original trophy for the Inter-Church Basket Ball League, which was eventually won by the boys of St. Patrick's Church.

The Glasgow Men's Club, while an organization of The First Congregational Church, welcomes to its meetings all men of the community, and invites into its membership all Congregational men or those who have no other Church affiliation.

The Church is a great power for good in any town. The strength of the Church may well be judged by the number of men who attend its services and participate in its activities. Glasgow Men's Club appeals to men who believe that the Church fills a practical need in the life of the community.

SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

One of the outstanding exemplifications of the two initial requirements laid down in the Articles of Incorporation of the Town of Stoneham in 1725, which were Religion and Education, is found in the organization of Saint Patrick's Catholic Church. The present organization is as follows:

Pastor—Reverend Father Leo J. Knapp, D.C.L., who began his pastorate in January, 1926.

Assistant Pastors—Reverend Father William J. Conley and Reverend Father Arthur E. Murray.

Holy Name Society for Men—Victor Duplin, President.

Fathers' Club—Ernest J. Hill, President.

Mothers' Club—Helen R. Elliott, President.

Ladies' Sodality—Grace McHale, President.

Sunday School for Children Attending Town Schools—In charge of Sister Superior and 12 Sisters, with Rev. Father Murray as Director, 330 members.

Parochial School—With 11 Sisters in charge.

Grade Schools—Including Grammar and High Schools, 430 pupils.

Rev. Father William H. Fitzpatrick was appointed first pastor in 1868. The same year, 1868, the meeting house of the Unitarian Society was purchased and moved to the present site of the church.

The number of Catholics in 1869 may be estimated by baptisms at 80, and the number of marriages, 25.

In July, 1875, Father Dennis J. O'Farrell succeeded Father Fitzpatrick, and under his directorate the church was enlarged.

Father Thomas L. Flannigan was appointed pastor, to be succeeded by Father William J. Millerick as pastor, and in his pastorate of twenty-five years there was a notable extension of the parish.

The old Rectory was removed and built on the same site in 1903.

The Parochial School was started in 1908, completed in 1910, at an expense of \$28,000.

In 1911 a small cottage was bought to serve as a convent and in 1916 a more suitable home was bought for a convent.

The Grammar School, of eight grades, sent out its first graduates in 1916, 9 boys and 14 girls.

In 1923 an appropriate Chapel was added to the convent.

Father Millerick passed away in 1925, having, with great courage and small means, done much for the Catholics of Stoneham.

Reverend Father Knapp succeeded Father Millerick and renovated the whole plant and provided better equipment. That same year a separate house was bought adjoining the convent. In 1927 another purchase was made in a separate building to house the Sisters' kitchen and dining room.

The growth of the church, societies and schools under Father Knapp's direction has been constant and impressive.

In personality, loyalty and faith in religion and the church, as well as education, he stands today as a noble exemplar of community upbuilding along religious and educational lines. He is a great traveler, having brought back a wide view of the remote countries of the world.

In 1932, playgrounds were established by the purchase of five buildings and laid out at a cost of \$18,000.

And with all this, Father Knapp is a sponsor for "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

EPISCOPAL

Rector, Rev. John D. Mowrey.

Officers in the organizations in All Saints Mission:

Vestry—Wardens, Frederick P. Hanford, Orville N. Foust; Clerk, David R. Truesdale; Treasurer, Howard H. C. Bingham; Alfred Ralph Rudd, Mrs. William P. Bowser, Mrs. Robert P. Moody, Mrs. A. J. Alden, Mrs. Mabel V. Chamberlain, Royal S. Rose, William H. Ward.

Guild Officers—President, Mrs. Mildred H. Wardwell; Vice President, Mrs. Warren Reed; Secretary, Mrs. Percy R. Goudey; Treasurer, Mrs. Mabel V. Chamberlain.

Young People's Fellowship—President, Miss Loretta Gagnon; Secretary, Miss Ruth Bowser; Treasurer, Miss Lenice Fulford; Directress Mrs. John D. Mowrey.

Fleur de Lis—President, Priscilla Reed; Vice President, Julia E. Mowrey; Secretary, Margaret R. Mowrey; Treasurer, Ruth DeWitt; Directress, Mrs. Mowrey.

Church School—Superintendent, David R. Truesdale; Assistant Superintendent, Frederick P. Hanford; Secretary, Mrs. David R. Truesdale.

SAINT JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Ministers—Charles Wesley Burns, Resident Bishop of Boston Area; J. Franklin Knotts, Superintendent of Lynn District; Hobart Frederick Goewey, Pastor; Moses G. Prescott, Minister Emeritus; W. Lorimer Sargeant and W. Randolph Thornton, Local Preachers.

Trustees—George E. Merrifield, President; Frank S. Colley, Secretary; John B. Tidd, Treasurer; Charles H. Carr, Henry A. Buell, Randolph J. Owen, William F. Wilson, J. Carroll Tucker, Harry R. Dockham.

Stewards—Charles A. Owen, Brenda Belcher, Frank L. Chamberlain, Edwin J. Whittemore, Frank P. Ross, Joseph Southall, John A. Patterson, Fred H. Partridge, Mary Blenkhorn, Charles H. Ewell, Walter W. Johnson, Edward Hormel, Rufus W. Kendall, C. Frank Munger, Arthur Jeffery, Lester Pratt, Walter Z. Clough, Elmer E. Newhall, William Haymand, Louis F. Payson, Herbert A. Mahn, Elizabeth McRae, Robert Arnold, Harriett Hamlin, Laura E. B. MacKay, Donald McLean, Julia Junkins, Charles H. Brooks.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF STONEHAM

Established 1869.

Parish Committee—Chairman, Luther Hill; Winfred Dike, Bertha W. Sylvester, C. Hugh Elers, Alice V. Payson, Mabel C. Chase.

Treasurer—Clark A. Richardson.

Clerk—N. Mildred Hay.

Collector—Fred E. Nickerson, Jr.

Auditors—Fred E. Nickerson, Ernest R. Grauman.

THE FRIENDLY STORE

THE WRITER OF this booklet had, at the outset of his determination to write a Stoneham story, to find an unusual and attractive name for his literary creation. The title, "Stoneham, The Friendly Town," appealed to him as most appropriate and originally alluring. But it was only a week ago that a new-comer to town, without any knowledge of our selected name, knocked the author's claim for originality into a cocked hat by an outstanding window display declaring that here was "A Friendly Store."

Somewhat chagrined and not a little curious, the writer made bold to enter the new "Friendly Store" with a hope that the new-comer and the new store might have the class and character which such a name demanded.

A survey of the new venture satisfied the writer that the proprietor, Sydney S. Idelson, has, indeed, all the class that such a name implied.

Here, at 419 Main Street, "The Friendly Store," which opened February 27th, was the most beautiful and alluring display of women's and misses' wearing apparel the town has, to the writer's recollection, ever before shown. Dresses, in styles up-to-date, blouses and skirts, hosiery of the famous Gordon brand, all appropriately displayed in window dressing and within, with mirrors and fixtures of the finest designs, making here a showing particularly designed to meet the approbation of feminine shoppers most attractive.

Mr. and Mrs. Idelson are friendly purveyors. They have another classy store of the same character and set-up which has, for the past three years, made successful appeal to Lynn customers.

Mr. Idleson declares that it is his rule not to be satisfied till the customers are satisfied and he hopes that, as time runs on, other lines of attractive offerings, that the women of Stoneham desire, will be offered. He also enumerates as one of the chiefest assets his former sweetheart, now his dearest wifely helper to success with his "Friendly Store."

WHEN YOU ARE HUNGRY

COMES A TIME to resident or stranger, when one needs refreshment or sleep. Either at home or abroad. The writer met a stranger the other day, tall, well-groomed, cleanly attired and of pleasant personality. The hour was noon. The stranger turned to me and spoke. "Is there a good lunch-room in Stoneham? Can one get a good lunch?" The writer's response was in the affirmative. "Turn around, walk ten steps and you will fall into it. And the price is reasonable." "Thank you," and he turned away and went to it. The place was 385 Main Street, the restaurant, "The Stoneham Spa—always on the Square," next to the Theatre. Later, I met the stranger again, with a satisfied smile on his face. "Thank you, friend," he said. "It was just right. Have a cigar on me." The proprietor, Harry Staimbelis, has been here since 1921. Two years ago a fire caused rebuilding and a shut down for two and one-half months. The newly built Spa is handsomely furnished, its service is good and its reputation among local patrons and new-comers adds credit to "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

HOW TO MOVE SUCCESSFULLY

THE AVERAGE FAMILY generally dreads a change of abode, whether it be for better or worse. The appeal of the old-time home is general and the inevitable change, which is frequently inescapable, affords a feeling of dread and reluctance. There are the old-time associations, the relics of bygone days, generally not as good as the modern replacements, and yet dear to the hearts and fearful to contemplate in accident and breakage.

That is why experience and meticulous care is the most important requisite in the choice of whom to employ in this your sometime disagreeable experience. Look well for reliable service in moving, not only for breakage but likewise for honesty in delivery. Time tells the story of experience in this essential.

For over thirty years the firm of C. H. Severance & Son has amply demonstrated its ability in its particular line. Its equipment at No. 1 Tremont Street reveals a modern and up-to-date establishment, in two heavy moving vans, two dump trucks and a monument truck. Complete heavy raising tackle constitute an equipment of the best, all motor driven and ready for service to all parts of New England.

The business was established over thirty years ago, in the days of horse-drawn trucks, by the late Charles H. Severance, who passed away early in the spring of the present year. His son, associated with his father since his early boyhood days, has succeeded his father in proprietorship and is today more fully equipped to tackle the most difficult and important assignments so long exemplified by his parent.

GOOD LIVING DEMANDS

IN THE EARLY days of the writer's experience, plain living was obligatory on the part of the great majority of the people. The reason was more the lack of opportunity and supply rather than financial need and desire.

The markets of those days knew little of, or were able to offer for sale to the public, much of the wonderfully varied and attractive edible fruits and vegetables, greens, melons and berries which today's markets afford to lure the appetites for health and good living of the present gustatory allure.

Up-to-date fruit and vegetable venders of these days decorate their stands and offer for sale numerous varieties of products not even known or possible to procure in earlier days. Most of these contribute not only to good living, but likewise are contributory to good health and physical up-building. A local instance of well directed and appreciative exemplification of keeping up with community demand along these lines is found in the story of the success of the firm of A. DeFerrari & Son Company, fruit and vegetable dealers for over thirty years, who have maintained a stand in Stoneham Square where they have built up a remarkable reputation for providing the best in Fruit and Garden Products, along with Confectionery, Nuts, and Berries.

Among these special offerings may be mentioned the best of the S. S. Pierce products, Bird's Eye Frosted Foods, together with year 'round berries and vegetables from the far away Southern and California sources of supply.

So successful has the business become that the DeFerraris are owners of the building block in the Square and are counted among the best known and locally appreciated of business concerns in "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

HOW ABOUT HEATING COMFORT?

PERHAPS THERE IS nothing more important in this rugged New England of ours than the assurance that the home will be comfortable and appealing whatever the outward conditions of wintery blasts, and no matter what the mercury readings may be.

Shirt-sleeve comfort within can best be obtained by care in selecting the fuel. Quality in heating supplies is essential, and W. W. Fiske & Company has the answer to how and where to get the most heat for the least possible expense.

For thirty years at 42 Pleasant Street, just west of the railroad crossing, is located the first modern coal retail plant built outside of the large cities. On October 25th, 1905, Mr. Fiske bought out the C. H. Walker Company; in 1908, the Taylor-Furness Company, the former Carbee yard, and in 1910 erected his modern coal elevator.

The D & H cone-cleaned anthracite is the coal that Mr. Fiske recommends to his customers.

The Fiske Company has been agent for the New England Coke Company since the inception of business in 1905, and can write protective contracts for the entire fuel-burning season.

Range and fuel oil are delivered in a modern, streamlined truck.

In the matter of labor, their youngest employee has been with them for thirteen years. They lost one through death the past summer, who had been with them for fifteen years. Their oldest has driven a horse for thirty years.

Mr. Fiske, the sole owner and present manager, belongs to the Masons, Square & Compass Club, the Commandery, Shrine and Eastern Star.

A MODERN HEATING ACCESSORY

TO THOSE WHO recall the days of the air-tight parlor stove, the wood-burning kitchen range, the advent of oil as a modern accessory for comfort, via furnace heater in the cellar and the kitchen range for reliable heat for cooking, comes as a welcome addition to the every-day home.

These new additions to comfort also afford cleanliness and relief from constant care and attention. The thermostat automatically regulates the temperature, the oil fuel does away with ash disposal and affords neatness and nice living conditions.

When considering modern heating and cooking conditions you have only to get in touch with Connor Brothers, at No. 2 Winter Street, just around the eastern corner from Main Street. Three brothers, Thomas, William and Francis Connors, are proprietors. They stand ready for immediate call to install an Easternoil Automatic Oil Burner in one day and to supply the best oil for service in your burners or range on call daily by three tank cars. They afford prompt service by predetermined meters.

The entire set-up can be installed in your home in one day and the cost can be financed by time payments at your request.

If you want your home warmed automatically without worry or care, your kitchen range oil furnished on demand and every-day living made most comfortable, get in touch with Connors Brothers. They will give you daily, prompt service in all kinds of weather and life will be better worth living in "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

A PROGRESSIVE SHOE REPAIRER

FOR EXCELLENCE OF work in his line of Shoe Repairing we recommend Ben Marsack, whose establishment on Main Street, Stoneham, opposite Hersam Street, is one of the most up-to-date establishments of its kind with most modern machinery applicable today. His line of work has become noticeably efficient and those who trust him with their repair work are loud in their approval of his unusually good service.

Born in the capital city of Warsaw, in Poland, he began his apprenticeship in the line of shoe repairing at the age of fourteen years and for four years studied the business for perfection in detail. He came to America in 1907 and in 1911 came to Stoneham and a year later established a business of his own. His work being satisfactory, he was successful. In 1913 he was the first to introduce United Shoe Machinery in Stoneham. In 1920 he sold out his business and returned to his native land.

He later returned to America where he spent four years in Cambridge in the employ of the U. S. Rubber Company, gaining experience in rubber footwear making. It was then that he took out his first citizenship papers.

He returned to Stoneham in 1927 to start business anew in his line. His location here then was on Main Street, corner of Montvale Avenue. Success was again assured and his good work was once more highly appreciated. He removed to Main Street, opposite Hersam Street, where he is now located.

Being a full-fledged citizen today he is very much interested in the social activities of the town. He is a popular member of the Stoneham Rotary Club.

A MIRROR OF FRIENDLINESS

INDEPENDENCE IS A sterling quality for consideration. To be independent does not necessarily involve a lack of the sympathetic, helpful spirit.

"Stoneham, The Friendly Town," has a friendly newspaper and it carries the title "Stoneham Independent." In the two decades since the writer came to know it, as a home paper, his appreciation of its sterling qualities led him to reckon it as a community asset; a Mirror of Friendliness, clean, well produced, non-partisan and always sympathetic with community needs.

As far back as the year 1860 were the beginnings of local newspaperdom in Stoneham. Various attempts were made toward establishment, under the title Stoneham News, amateur and other futile ventures. Edward T. Whittier was the most successful of the earlier proprietors in setting up a local printing plant and issued The Stoneham Amateur as early as 1870. This name was changed to Stoneham Independent in 1876. On the decease of the proprietor, his two sons, F. L. and W. E. Whittier, continued the business until they were succeeded May 1, 1909, by the present publisher and editor, George R. Barnstead, a townsman, well regarded by all, intimately associated with active community affairs, an ex-Selectman, Spanish War Veteran, Mason and one of the most persistent time and overtime workers in his line.

His son, George Richard Barnstead, Jr., Dartmouth graduate, Rotary President, adds zest and talent to the editorial and business requirements of the establishment. A rare and happy family accommodation, unanimous in their love and interest for the good will and future prosperity of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

PRINTER'S REQUIREMENTS

FULL WELL THE business, social and mercantile interests of the times have come to appreciate the needs for and the importance of quality in printing of all kinds.

Here in Stoneham it is interesting to note that it was nearly a century ago that the first competent printing plant was established. Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Catalogues, Circulars are and have been essential for prompt and efficient production.

The Independent Press, with the Barnstead guarantee, is always ready and fully equipped for the demand in printing. With Mergenthaler Linotype, Cylinder, Book and Paper Presses, the Miller Automatic Rapid Job Presses, added to the usual Gorden Presses, here stands ready for all requirements in this line.

The appeal in quality of service may be best appreciated by the fact that seventy-five per cent of the demands for its service comes from out-of-town requirements. To the knowledgeable residents there is small need for advice in the matter of where to go for well-done printing of all description. To the new-comers to "Stoneham, The Friendly Town," a word to the wise will be sufficient.

* * *

Daniel Gould, Junior, was the first Town Clerk chosen upon incorporation of the town in 1725 and served in that office for many years. He lived to the ripe age of one hundred years.

THE LOCAL PRESS

THE WRITER OF this booklet, "Stoneham, The Friendly Town," has in the past twenty years, since making his home in the community, always retained his interest in the local press. For the previous thirty years, as a local Editor and Publisher, prior to the change of residence, he has constantly maintained his lively interest in local newspaper developments.

When he first came to town, one of his earliest calls was at the office of "The Stoneham Enterprise," poorly equipped and scantily maintained, owned, edited and published by John L. Lewis, an elderly craftsman. Lewis was a kindly old soul, parent of a large family, with an uncertain income.

Later he renamed his paper and its policy was changed. It then became "The Stoneham Free Press," with free circulation, entirely dependent on advertising income.

Publisher Lewis retired in 1923 and Frank J. Gallagher acquired the plant, changing the title to "The Stoneham Press" and discontinuing the free distribution. The decrepit plant was abandoned, new, up-to-date presses, Mergenthaler Linotype composition and modern accessories for newspaper, book and job printing were installed.

In the four years since then The Press has become a successful business venture, with a marked editorial policy of out-spoken independence at once notable and interesting, which policy has made for successful achievement and community standing.

Editor Gallagher has a mind of his own and a purposeful courage to maintain it. His success is well earned and his output is commanding for interest, whether you agree with him or not.

"QUALITY FOR A CENTURY"

ONE OF THE most appealing interests that concerns the writer of this booklet, "Stoneham, The Friendly Town," is the remarkably interesting stories of the beginnings and the foundations of successful enterprises in the good old town. The writer, after a residence here for the past twenty years, thought he knew the town intimately and well; and yet, after six months of study and personal investigation, he now is convinced and somewhat surprised at the unusual stories he has dug out that are not generally known, not only to him but likewise to the great majority of long-time residents.

This story is typical. It tells of four generations brought up on Whiting's Milk; many a youngster is thriving on pure, fresh milk delivered by the same company that supplied his great-grandfather. For the past century the Whiting name has been a recognized guarantee of quality, purity and safety. Today, with each step from up-country dairy to your home, safeguarded by every need known to modern science, Whiting's daily products are better than ever.

It is supremely important to give your baby the milk with most nutritional value. Nature's way of building strong, straight bones and sound teeth is to store up Vitamin-D in the body through the action of the sun's Ultra-Violet Rays. In winter when sunshine is rare, too many children lack the required amount of Vitamin-D; but your child need not go without it. Whiting's Irradiated Vitamin-D Milk is enriched with a scientifically controlled amount of this precious Vitamin, enhancing the nutritional value.

One of the ablest physicians, who is well known for his research work in medical science and chemistry, Dr. J. A. Keenan, with a background of study in many American and

European Colleges, is now in charge of the Research Laboratory at the Whiting Milk Company. His published articles on the "Importance of Proteins" and dietary information are widely read and appreciated by medical societies and hospitals.

By the way, the writer is informed that the New England Sanitarium, one of the outstanding hospitals in the country today, located in Stoneham, and a story of which will be found in another chapter of this booklet, has for years been a constant user of Whiting's Milk and Milk Products.

It is interesting to note that Whiting's Milk is transported from the country receiving stations to the city bottling plants in thermos type refrigerated cars in which the milk is maintained at a low temperature which doesn't vary one degree from the time it is shipped until its arrival.

In closing, Whiting Milk Service literally provides a Creamery at your door every morning with a supply of milk, cream, butter, buttermilk, and creamed cottage cheese. Many of the leading food shops in Stoneham handle Whiting Milk Products.

WHY GO FISHING?

THE ABOVE QUESTION has but one answer for the real he-man. The writer was one of these habitues, who, in the early springtime, took delight in early daylight arrivals at favorite trout streams or likely pond areas in pursuit of the, alas, too wary prey. There always was the lure too seldom consummated. And yet, well satisfied was he at the close of a long day's quest was he sufficiently fortunate to bring to the family board a meager half dozen, as the result of deep wading and piscatorial endeavor.

In these later days of advancing years, which precludes personal participation, the liking still persists for freshly caught fish, to grace the home table. The taste for gustatory enjoyment still persists were one wise enough where to go in pursuit of the favorite dish a la resistance.

Right here in Stoneham, but a few steps from Stoneham Square, is found the place where, with unfailing satisfaction and the least expense, can one carry away his basket to bring delight to the family table. The place? The Gloucester Fish Market, sponsored by neighbor Alfred LeDuc, who has for years past persisted in his offerings of fish and concomitants, so well selected and skillfully dressed and served that it is little to be wondered at that the good housewife delights in her knowledge that but a few short hours have elapsed between the water side and the market offerings. Thus is answered the important question, "Is it fresh?"

Brother LeDuc's stock is always good and the average customer who comes there, finds it interesting to witness their preparation for the pan. Many toothsome accessories are here to be found, the latest to interest the writer being English Kippered Herring, imported in cellophane wrappers.

EVERYDAY ESSENTIALS

THE HOUSEWIVES KNOW what the above heading means. Everyday essentials include meats, provisions, fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

Up in the Farm Hill section of the town, at No. 90 Elm Street, is the Elm Street Market where Mr. John Fortini, some twelve years ago, set up a small neighborhood store, a real convenience for obtaining everyday necessities. Always vigilant, constantly improving, his trade grew and expanded until recently, some six months ago, he made a record investment. The wayside, local store was enlarged, beautifully embellished within and without, the latest modern equipment, handsomely painted in white and black, beautiful show-cases and all the accessories of an up-to-date provision store. In fact, one of the most attractive stores in its line in Stoneham.

Proprietor Fortini has a most impressive stock of all the alluring household necessities in his line. And it is all attractively arranged and beautifully exhibited so that it affords a real treat just to step in and see the unusual display. One ceases to wonder at the success which has rewarded its proprietor as the result of twelve years of painstaking endeavor. It is a real treat just to visit and view The Elm Street Market.

* * *

On Central Street is a tablet as follows: "The first Town House built on Summer Street was the site of the first Meeting House in 1726. Moved by forty yokes of oxen, across the frozen Gould Meadow in 1833."

AUTOMOBILISTS, ATTENTION

THE WRITER'S EXPERIENCE in ten years of everyday automobile driving has taught him the necessity of close connection with recognized service stations easy of access and with experienced knowledge ready to handle all kinds of emergency calls for repairs or accessories on all kinds of cars. Perhaps the most potential need in all cars is adequate Battery Service.

In Stoneham the Main Street Service Station has these requisites with Angelo DeAngeles, the proprietor, in charge. His favorite battery on sale and ready for use is the Exide Battery, which he recommends for top-notch use.

Mr. DeAngeles has a long record of experience in service work with Mr. Booth for some ten years at his Main Street station and later with the Dockam Garage. For Service, call Stoneham 0852.

* * *

A topographic survey reveals the fact that Main Street in Stoneham Square is higher than the dome of the State House in Boston.

A MESSAGE TO NEW-COMERS

TO NEW-COMERS, as well as to permanent residents, the writer recommends The Braun Inn, at 14 Central Street, just opposite the main Fire Station. If you like well-cooked and nicely served meals in home-like surroundings, attractively arranged, you will find here service unusual and worth consideration.

Mr. and Mrs. Braun have been offering, daily and constantly, meals and lodgings that have gained countrywide distinction. From all parts of the Union, from Maine to Texas and from California to Florida, the fame of this establishment is identified by patrons' signatures in the record-book of the past. From nearly every state in the country, have come travelers, lured here by reputation well established. Locally, it is a place of resort for Committee Banquets, for Bridge Parties and Social Gatherings. Once tested, you will realize why it is a striking accessory to "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

* * *

The Town Meeting in its earliest meeting voted the place where negroes should sit in the Meeting House.

THIRTY YEARS IN SAME LOCATION

FOR OVER THIRTY years Thomas J. Finnegan, of the firm of Chase & Finnegan, has carried on his business as proprietor of the above named firm. His partner from Reading passed away some years ago and Proprietor Finnegan continued the business as sole owner. In all these years he has carried in stock the same lines of high-class goods, such as the Leopold Morse line of Clothing, Mallory Hats, Arrow Shirts, Men's and Women's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, and Men's Furnishings. These offerings constitute the best possible lines.

At No. 17 Central Street, in one of the most desirable business locations in Stoneham Square, his reputation for high grade products has been constantly maintained. That has become a real asset. Thirty years of continuous service at the same station is a record that needs no further repetition. Chase & Finnegan's is a landmark in Stoneham.

* * *

A tablet on the house, No. 307 Main Street, reads: "Underground Railroad. The house of Abijah Bryant, harbored many fugitive slaves in years preceding the Civil War."

HOW ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT?

HOW ABOUT YOUR eyes? Are the advancing years bringing deterioration? Do your little ones need attention? Optical service is important. Eyesight examinations should not be neglected. There is no excuse for delay in this line, for right here, in the Theatre Building in Stoneham Square, you may have optical service by a Registered Optometrist, Horace E. Bellows, who has been in business here for over thirty years. His service is essential. He is not only an expert in the above line, but also in Watch and Clock Repairing and Jewelry offerings. In the matter of Eye Service and Watch Repairs the writer, through experience, can most heartily commend attention to this long-time exemplar of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

* * *

The Tudor family were the first to cut ice on Spot Pond for export and shipped the first cargo of ice out of the State to Rio de Janeiro.

SELECTING AN EMISSARY

THE AVERAGE NEW-COMER to Stoneham well may need some advice and assistance in regard to the details and advisability of location and determination as to what to choose and how to attain the particular home he is looking for. The service of an honest, reliable and intelligent Real Estate Agent is essential. There are agents good, bad and indifferent. The policy of the booklet is to select but one in each line of business for consideration.

In the Real Estate line it recommends Ernest C. Eldridge of No. 7 Hersam Street, experienced by twenty-five years of service in his line of Real Estate developments. Seven years with the Willard-Welch Realty Company of Boston. Upright, reliable, and at your service for advice and consideration for assistance as to location and details in home settlement in "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

* * *

The first Goodyear Rubber Plant for devulcanizing rubber was established in Stoneham at the Red Mill near the Boston Rubber Shoe Company in Melrose.

ESSENTIALS FOR BUILDING

PERHAPS THE MOST important suggestions for the up-building of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town," which especially concern new residential prospects, are those relating to the question of Building Materials.

The Stoneham Lumber Company is advantageously located on Main Street, just to the north of the railroad crossing, in the Farm Hill neighborhood. A call here reveals a large, well-equipped lumber yard with attractive offices.

In building materials, quality and dependability are the most important requisites, particularly in this line of enterprise. A recital of the sources of supply, as a guarantee for complete satisfaction in purchase and usage for honest construction is herewith found.

The Stoneham Lumber Company is itself a local agency of some of the leading concerns in the country in their lines. Among these may be mentioned The Frost Brand of accessories, Oak Flooring, etc., the Bird Roofing Company of Massachusetts, the West Coast Lumber Company, the Mason-Knights Portland Company, and last, but the greatest of all, The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company of which Ralph L. Schuemaker is local agent.

Besides the staple lines in timbers and lumber are Bath Room equipment, room accessories, Doors, Finishing and Mouldings, all of the finest and here ready at hand.

This is no ordinary concern, for its intimate association and dealings with the leading suppliers of the greatest and smallest demands, The Stoneham Lumber Company is right here, equipped and ready to serve for buildings and repairs of any size and extent to the advantage of the growth and development of "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

THE BEST LOCATED STORE

IT MAY BE interesting to readers of this booklet to know the writer's choice of the best located store for business purposes in Stoneham. His choice is the Whitney Pharmacy, on the west side of the Square, next to the Stoneham Trust Company and only a few steps from the Post Office. The reason for this decision on the writer's part, for the best location, was convenience to the public desirous of purchasing a copy of the initial edition of the booklet, "Stoneham, The Friendly Town." The booklet is now on sale at Whitney's Pharmacy and waiting for you.

The writer has known and appreciated Lewis J. Whitney, who is a Registered Pharmacist, and his clerk, Myles Meehan, who have built up a successful business, recognized by all as of high class, where your needs for prescription service, medicines, pharmaceutical necessities, or a well-selected line of toilet articles, and all the requirements in well-chosen goods in his line may be met, also ice cream, sodas, beverages, tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes.

Here, too, is a complete line of magazines, stationery, newspapers, and the latest publications. Here you will find well-selected merchandise, efficient service and accommodatingly friendly, neighborly greeting at the Whitney Pharmacy, whether in quest of the regular lines or a copy of the interesting booklet entitled "Stoneham, The Friendly Town."

